

Cabinet lifts regulation on banks

AMMAN (Petra) — The government announced Saturday that foreign banks operating in Jordan will be allowed to continue their functions without having to comply with an earlier regulation which stipulated that all such banks should be wholly Jordanian owned by 1989. The announcement came after a cabinet session presided over by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai which also decided to endorse a commercial, economic and trade protocol signed earlier by Jordan and Iraq. The former government of Prime Minister Ahmed Obaidat had adopted the regulation on foreign banks which gave a grace period of five years to all foreign banks operating in Amman to allow themselves to be converted into wholly Jordanian institutions. Saturday's decision cancels the regulation.

Jordan Times

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Happy Easter

The Jordan Times will not appear on Monday, April 15, 1985, because of the Easter holiday on Sunday. The next issue of the newspaper will appear on Tuesday. The Jordan Times wishes its readers and advertisers a Happy Easter.

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Qatari emir receives King's message

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein has sent a message to the emir of Qatar, Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani. The message was delivered by Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Ouseim who returned to Amman Saturday after a short visit.

Morocco, Mauritania restore relations

RABAT (R) — Morocco said Saturday it would resume diplomatic relations with Mauritania, broken off in February last year when Mauritania recognised the state proclaimed by guerrillas fighting Morocco in the Western Sahara. The decision to restore relations at ambassadorial level came Friday when Moroccan Foreign Minister Abdul Latif Filali met Mauritania President Mohamed Maouya Ould Sid Ahmad Ould Taya in Nouakchott, the Moroccan Foreign Ministry announced.

Sudanese groups seek more time to set up cabinet

KHARTOUM (R) — Civilian groups negotiating the formation of a caretaker government in Sudan Saturday called off a meeting with the military, saying they needed more time. A spokesman for the groups, which include political parties and professional unions, said they were discussing a cabinet list to be submitted to the generals who took power a week ago. Saturday's meeting had been postponed until Sunday, he said. Sudan's military ruler, General Abdul Rahman Swaroud, who overthrew President Jaafar Numeiri and now heads a 15-man military council, said Friday night he expected a cabinet to be announced "perhaps in the next few days."

Brandt says chances for North-South dialogue gloomy

BONN (R) — Heightened East-West tension has distracted attention from the debt and other problems of poorer countries, former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt said Saturday. Dr. Brandt told Reuters that although negative signs were dominant, informal North-South talks in Washington next week offered some grounds for hope. He said renewed arms talks between the superpowers could provide opportunities for discussing other problems, as was already the case concerning the Middle East.

Armenian convict hangs himself

PARIS (R) — Armenian activist Aram Basmadjian, 25, jailed for a 1981 attack on the Turkish consulate in Paris, Saturday night hanged himself in his cell in the Fleury-Merogis prison south of Paris, a Justice Ministry spokeswoman said Saturday. Basmadjian, a member of the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA), and three others were jailed for seven years. A Turkish guard was killed in the attack.

8 killed in Israeli 'massacre' in Bekaa

Falangists continue assaults on refugee camps

BEIRUT (Agencies) — At least eight people, including a woman and three children, were killed Saturday in what Beirut Radio described as a "massacre" in a village in the southern end of the Bekaa Valley.

The radio said Israeli troops entered the village of Yohmor, a village behind Israeli lines in the Bekaa, and shot dead at least eight villagers.

It quoted police as saying a woman and her three daughters were among the dead.

Citing a report from a police post at Jeb Jenine, 18 kilometres north of Yohmor, the radio said the dead included a man named Mohammad Shukri Muzahem, his wife and his three daughters named Alia, Majeda and Shukria.

Other Beirut radio stations also reported the attack on Yohmor, similar to the more than 40 raids Israel has carried out in South Lebanon in the past three months.

The radio stations said most of the dead were members of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party (SSNP), which has claimed responsibility for two suicide car bombings against Israeli soldiers. The first bombing killed 12 Israeli soldiers and an unknown number of Israeli soldiers were killed in the second attack, carried out by a 16-year-old girl, an SSNP member, last Tuesday.

Yohmor is four kilometres south of the village of Sohior, where 15 villagers were killed last September by members of the Israeli-backed "South Lebanon Army" (SLA) militia. Lebanon accused Israel of responsibility for the killings.

The Israeli army has carried out more than 40 raids on villages in South Lebanon since it withdrew

from Sidon on Feb. 16, and scores of people that the Israelis have labelled "terrorists" have been killed in the raids.

Meanwhile, Falangist militiamen continued their assaults on Palestinian refugee camps near the South Lebanese port city of Sidon and two people, including a 20-year-old Palestinian youth, were killed and over 15 others, mostly from the 'Ain Al Hilweh camp, were wounded, reports said.

Reporters in Sidon, 40 kilometres south of Beirut, said Saturday's battles, pitting gunmen of the mostly Christian Falangist "Lebanese Forces" against Palestinian fighters in the camps and their Lebanese supporters and units of the ill-equipped Lebanese army, raged for over five hours early Saturday.

Smoke was seen rising from 'Ain Al Hilweh and the nearby camp of Mieh Mieh and explosions of artillery shells could be heard in Sidon, the reporters said.

Beirut radio reported that 30 people had been wounded in sporadic automatic weapon and rocket-propelled grenade exchanges on Friday, and police said they included a woman and her four children whose house on Sidon's edge was hit by a shell.

The latest casualties — and Friday's recovery of six bodies of Palestinians from an earlier assault — brought the toll in more than two weeks of fighting around the city to 67 killed and more than 300 wounded.

Two Sidon hospitals reported a total of 15 wounded in the shelling, saying most were from 'Ain Al Hilweh, the largest of the two camps.

The battles persisted despite reports that the "Lebanese Forces" militia had agreed to withdraw reinforcements sent to the Sidon region from other Falangist strongholds.

The agreement was reported by "Voice of Lebanon" and the private Central News Agency, which has close ties with the administration of President Amin Gemayel. The Falangist fighters around Sidon have sided with rebels in Mr. Gemayel's Falange Party.

In Tel Aviv, a senior Israeli army officer warned in an interview aired Saturday that Israel would strike any target in Lebanon which presented a "threat" to its border, and urged residents of South Lebanon to cooperate with Israel after its troops pull out.

The Israeli army "will reserve freedom of action on the ground, in the air and on the seas" after it completes the pullout from Lebanon, said Maj. Gen. Ori Orr, head of the northern command which oversees Israeli troops in Lebanon.

The Israeli army, Gen. Orr said, would strike at "every area of Lebanon where a threat emerges" against Israel.

"If we know of Palestinian guerrilla activity being planned from the port in Sidon, the IDF (the Israeli Defence Forces), can attack it," Gen. Orr said in an army radio programme about the withdrawal, scheduled for completion by late May or early June.

U.N. chief urges orderly withdrawal of Israelis, page 2



QUEEN LEAVES ON U.S. TOUR: His Majesty King Hussein bids farewell to Her Majesty Queen Noor, who left on a two-week speaking tour of American universities. Members of the Royal family and American Ambassador to Jordan Paul Boeker and Mrs. Boeker were also at the airport to see off the Queen (Petra photo)

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Murphy begins visit aimed at 'narrowing differences'

By P.V. Vivekanand
Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy arrived here Saturday on the first leg of a Middle East visit, which U.S. administration officials have described as a move aimed at "narrowing differences" over moves for a solution to the Palestinian problem.

The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said His Majesty King Hussein and senior Jordanian officials would hold talks Sunday with Mr. Murphy on the latest developments in efforts for peace in the Middle East.

State Department officials have indicated that Mr. Murphy might also meet with Palestinian leaders who are not members of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to explore the composition of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to hold preliminary talks with the U.S. before bringing in Israel and other parties for a negotiated settlement to the Middle East conflict.

The U.S. in line with a promise made to Israel in 1973, refuses to talk with any members of the PLO unless the organisation recognises Israel.

The proposal for preliminary talks between a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and the U.S. was put forward by President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt as a sequel to the Feb. 11 agreement between Jordan and the PLO on a formula for a common strategy towards Middle East peace.

Mr. Mubarak's proposal also explicitly states that the PLO, in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, should name the Palestinian team in the joint delegation.

King Hussein has endorsed President Mubarak's proposal, describing it as the "last chance for peace" in the region and rep-



U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy (right), who arrived on a two-day visit to Jordan on Saturday, is received by Foreign Ministry Secretary-General Saleh Zoubi upon his arrival (Petra photo)

eatedly emphasised the need for the U.S. to open such a dialogue.

Mr. Murphy, who is scheduled to leave for Damascus on Monday, arrived here shortly before PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat left for an undisclosed destination after a three-day visit. During his visit, Mr. Arafat held talks with King Hussein, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and other senior Jordanian officials and Petra said on Friday that during the talks the PLO and Jordan agreed on the "next phase" of steps to be taken in Arab and international levels to follow up the Feb. 11 agreement.

Speculation has been rife that Jordan and the PLO had already agreed on the composition of a joint delegation which would include non-PLO members to represent the Palestinian side but several senior officials of the organisation have categorically denied the reports.

Khaled Al Hassan, a senior aide to Mr. Arafat, said in Paris last month that the PLO no longer insisted on its representation in a joint delegation to hold preliminary talks with the U.S. as long as the organisation named the Palestinian delegates but insisted on full PLO representation in an international conference on the Middle East as called for in the Feb. 11 agreement.

In another sign that the U.S. was taking seriously the renewed Arab diplomatic moves for a solution to the region's conflict, a team of five American congressmen met with Mr. Arafat on Thursday.

Mr. Murphy, whose current visit to Jordan might also pave the way for a visit by Secretary of State George Shultz next month, is also expected to hold talks with Israeli and Egyptian leaders before reporting back to Mr. Shultz in Washington.

Mr. Murphy will also visit Saudi Arabia for talks with Saudi leaders.

Other than Mr. Obey, who chairs the House of Representatives subcommittee on Foreign Operations, the congressmen in the group are Matthew McHugh and Robert Mrazek, both Democrats from New York; Thomas Petri, a Republican, and Robert Kastenmeier, a Democrat, both from Wisconsin; Marti Sabo, a Democrat from Minnesota; and Steny Hoyer, a Democrat from Maryland.

The congressional delegation had met earlier Saturday with Syrian Foreign Minister Farouq Al Shara'a and with the speaker of the Parliament, Mahmoud Al Zoubi, the Syrian Arab News Agency said, with talks focusing on "the situation in the area."

Syria 'ready to receive U.S. envoys' but stands remain unchanged

DAMASCUS (R) — Syria said Saturday it was ready to receive U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy or any other U.S. envoy but that its stance on the Middle East issue would never change.

"When Murphy or any other U.S. envoy comes to Syria, he will only hear words that express Syria's firm stance, that it will not deviate," the State-run Damascus Radio said.

Mr. Murphy arrived in Amman Saturday on the first leg of a Middle East tour to discuss peace efforts.

A seven-man U.S. congressional team had talks here Saturday with Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam and other Syrian officials on Syria's reaction

to a recent Jordanian-Palestinian accord for joint action towards Middle East peace.

The official Syrian news agency SANA said Mr. Khaddam told the delegation, headed by Wisconsin Democrat David Obey, that Syria would accept only "a comprehensive, just and lasting peace, which is based on U.N. resolutions and which restores occupied Arab lands and rights."

The U.S. team, on a fact-finding Middle East tour, arrived here Saturday from Amman where, according to U.S. officials, it explored the credibility of the Feb. 11 accord between Jordan and the PLO. At least five members of the delegation also held talks with PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat.

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The source, who spoke on condition he would not be named, said the PLO "was prepared to join in a dialogue with the United States as long as the organisation named its own representatives."

Prior to his departure from Amman to an undisclosed destination Saturday, Mr. Arafat received an urgent message from Algerian President Chadli Benjedid delivered by Algerian Ambassador in Amman Abdul Rahman Sherayed, PLO sources said. No details of the message were revealed.

A joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation arrived in Algiers Friday on the first leg of a tour to Arab capitals to discuss with leaders there the latest developments, particularly, the follow-up steps to the Feb. 11 agreement.

Arafat leaves after 3 days of talks

By Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat left Amman Saturday after an agreement with Jordan on coordinating the next step in joint political action to reach a peaceful settlement to the Palestinian problem.

During his three-day visit to Jordan, Mr. Arafat held several rounds of talks with His Majesty King Hussein, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and other Jordanian officials, and agreed on "the next phase in political moves on the Arab and international levels," official sources said.

Mr. Arafat also met with members of a U.S. Congress delegation which was here on a fact-finding mission to know more about the PLO's Feb. 11 agreement with Jordan and the next step in political moves.

Based on United Nations resolutions and the Fez Arab summit plan of 1982, the Feb. 11 agreement calls for an Israeli withdrawal from territories it occupied during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war and the establishment of a Palestinian state confederated with Jordan in exchange for peace with Israel.

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak has proposed a dialogue between the United States and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation as a prelude to direct peace negotiations with Israel, to be followed by an international Middle East peace conference to sanction any agreement reached.

In an interview published in Cairo Saturday, the PLO chairman said he opposed Egypt's proposal for a dialogue between the U.S. and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

"The Americans will never give us anything," the Associated Press quoted Cairo's state-owned weekly magazine October as saying.

The interview, which appeared Saturday, coincided with a visit to Jordan by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs Richard Murphy, to explore prospects of reactivating the Middle East peace process amid signs of increased U.S. interest in diplomacy to solve the region's conflict.

In his interview with October, Mr. Arafat said: "We appreciate Egypt's role and President Mubarak's position, but we cannot agree to the initiative he put forward because we and Jordan agreed on an international conference."

The United States and Israel oppose an international conference or any Soviet participation in Middle East diplomacy.

Asked what the PLO would do if Israel maintained this opposition, Mr. Arafat replied: "We shall have no alternative but to continue the struggle."

The PLO chairman's opposition to President Mubarak's initiative in the October interview appeared at odds with what a Cairo-based PLO source known to be close to Mr. Arafat told the Associated Press.

The source, who spoke on condition he would not be named, said the PLO "was prepared to join in a dialogue with the United States as long as the organisation named its own representatives."

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Thatcher promises Gandhi action against Sikh groups

NEW DELHI (R) — Britain will do all it can to deal with Sikh militants living there, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi Saturday, according to India's External Affairs Ministry.

Mrs. Thatcher arrived in New Delhi Saturday for an 18-hour visit — her last call on a six-nation Asian tour. Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Gandhi met for just over an hour, then their full delegations had about 90 minutes of talks, British sources said.

Separatists have been waging a hit-and-run war for an independent Sikh nation in India's northern state of Punjab, and India has said the British attitude to Sikh militants in Britain is unsatisfactory.

Mrs. Thatcher told Mr. Gandhi her government fully opposed any activities in Britain that could increase the risk of violence in India and would do everything in its power to ensure its hospitality were not abused, the sources said.

"Mrs. Thatcher assured the prime minister that her government would take all the steps in its power to deal with the situation concerning the activities of some Sikh groups in Britain," a ministry spokesman said.

Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Gandhi also discussed the ethnic crisis in Sri Lanka, East-West relations. (See page 8), U.S. plans to research a possible space-based defence system, the Gulf war, and the world economic situation, the sources said.

They agreed that the conflict in Sri Lanka, where guerrillas are fighting for a separate state for the island's Tamil minority, needs a political solution, the spokesman said. Mrs. Thatcher was in Sri Lanka before India.

Gunbattles mark 11th year of Lebanon strife

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Sporadic gunbattles between rival militias Saturday marked the 11th anniversary of the Lebanese civil war amid fears of an imminent fresh round of bloodletting between the country's factions.

Staccato gunfire today at one of the several "green line" crossings between east and west Beirut — repeatedly closed by sniping in the past few days — served to underline a growing sense of tension.

Militias have fortified positions along the line since a revolt by hardline Falangist militiamen last month against the government's reconciliation policies and two of the five crossing points are still closed.

Overall, an administrative paralysis blocks any effort to end the sectarian fighting or to ward off threatened clashes. Prime Minister Rashid Karami has declared a cabinet boycott that has crippled the government and undermined the collapse of his year-long effort to achieve national reconciliation.

Beirut's newspapers printed commentaries on the anniversary of the war, with the Arabic language Al Anwar carrying an editorial cartoon showing Lebanon nailed to a cross and dripping blood.

As Safir, another Arabic daily, said: "At the beginning of the 11th year of the Lebanese tragedy, Lebanon is in need of historic men to save the country from its disaster."

"We are still searching for solutions and men from outside," it said, asking where were the Lebanese who could bear the responsibility for ending the war.

"That question has been asked since April 13, 1975, and it is being asked on April 13, 1985," the paper said.

It was on the date in 1975 that gunmen in a passing car tried to assassinate Pierre Gemayel, the president's father and founder of the Falange Party, as he stood outside a church.

A Gemayel bodyguard and two other people were killed. In revenge, Falangist militiamen attacked a bus, killing 28 people. The war has continued since.

sometimes raging, sometimes spitting into street battles between militias.

It has involved Christians, Muslims, Druze, Palestinians, Syrians, Israelis and other outside forces. Some estimates put the number of dead at over 100,000.

"Ten years and still no glimmerings of hope for an end to fighting even though the weariness of war has seeped into the marrow of the bones of the people of Lebanon," the English-language Daily Star said.

The off-proclaimed light at the end of the tunnel has equally often turned out to be the headlamp of an onrushing train bearing more woes for Lebanon.

Meanwhile, a drone exploded Saturday morning over the Bekaa Valley in eastern Lebanon, reporters in the area said. They quoted militia sources as saying that the pilotless plane appeared to be a U.S. craft. (See story on page 2).

The explosion occurred at 8.50 a.m. (0650 GMT) over the village of Hizzine, which is 11 kilometres southwest of Baalbek. Baalbek is a centre of fundamentalist Shi'ite Muslim militia activity.

There were no reports of any injuries on the ground.

Reporters said that members of the Shi'ite "Amal" militia security unit sealed off the area and collected the wreckage, which later was transported to Baalbek and turned over to Syrian security sources.

"Amal" security sources, who asked not to be identified by name, said that the drone appeared to be American. They speculated that it may have been flown off a U.S. ship in the Eastern Mediterranean. The sources said that numbers written in English script were seen on the debris.

U.S. officials in Lebanon were not available for comment.

The United States in the past has not been known to use drones over Lebanon, but Israel has. But a spokesman for the Israeli military command in Tel Aviv said he knew nothing about any missing drones.

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U.N. chief urges orderly hand-over in S. Lebanon

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, expressing concern for the effectiveness and safety of the U.N. force in southern Lebanon (UNIFIL), has called for an orderly takeover from the withdrawing Israelis by UNIFIL and Lebanese army troops.

He also offered to arrange a new round of talks between Lebanon and Israel, under U.N. auspices, following the breakdown in January of meetings between the two countries' military representatives at UNIFIL headquarters at Naqoura, southern Lebanon.

In a written report to the Security Council recommending a further extension of the mandate of the 5,822-man U.N. force established in 1978, he said: "The main problem is to reach a situation in Lebanon south of the Litani after the Israeli withdrawal in which international peace and security can be assured and normal conditions progressively restored."

He continued: "I believe the best means of achieving this would be an orderly takeover from the Israeli forces, perhaps in the first instance by UNIFIL with elements of the Lebanese army, with the ultimate aim of restoring the complete authority of the Lebanese government and army."

Israel invaded Lebanon in 1982 to strike at Palestinian commandos and is now engaged in a three-phase troop pull-out expected to be completed within the next six to eight weeks.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar said his efforts had been directed recently at trying to bring together the pos-

sibilities of the Lebanese and Israeli governments.

"If we fail to do this, I am deeply concerned at the situation which may arise, a situation in which violence is likely to continue and escalate and in which UNIFIL will find itself once again in a position of embarrassment, ineffectiveness and even of danger," he added.

He was alluding to friction between the U.N. force and other armed units in the region, including Israeli troops and various Lebanese and Palestinian militias.

"I do not believe that it is in the interest of any of those concerned to allow this to happen," he stated. The report was drafted following a recent visit to the area by Under Secretary General Brian Uquhart, the top U.N. official concerned with peace-keeping activities.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar said the Lebanese government felt strongly that the whole area of southern Lebanon should be under the exclusive authority of the Lebanese army assisted solely by UNIFIL, without any buffer zones or security zones of any kind.

Israel's two stated objectives, the secretary-general said, were the complete withdrawal of its forces from Lebanon and security for Israel's northern border. It believed these objectives could be achieved either by agreement with

the Lebanese authorities or, failing that, by unilateral security arrangements of its own.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar said Israel preferred the first alternative, but was now actively considering the latter approach since the breakdown in January of the Naqoura talks.

"I believe that, to achieve effective and constructive results, some form of consultative mechanism under United Nations auspices would be extremely desirable, indeed essential," he said.

If the Naqoura talks or meetings on the basis of the 1949 Israel-Lebanon armistice agreement were not acceptable to one side or the other, "I would be prepared to consider convoking a new conference of military representatives of the two governments for the purpose," the secretary-general stated.

In a related development, Mr. Perez de Cuellar issued a statement expressing deep concern at the violence affecting the civilian population in southern Lebanon, particularly Palestinian refugees in the Sidon area, evacuated several weeks ago by the Israeli army.

The U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) Friday reported some 26 Palestinians had been killed and more than 100 wounded in recent fighting among various factions around Sidon.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar said the U.N. had a clear and historical responsibility for the safety and welfare of Palestinian refugees, and urged them to ensure their safety and security.



Residents of the South Lebanese inland market town of Nabatieh, flashing the V-for-victory symbol, climb aboard a Lebanese army vehicle which took position after the Israeli occupation army withdrew from the town Thursday (AP wirephoto).

Unidentified pilotless plane crashes near Baalbek

BAALBEK, Lebanon (R) — An unidentified pilotless aircraft exploded and crashed Saturday near this town in Syrian-controlled eastern Lebanon, eyewitnesses and militia sources said.

Residents of Baalbek, 10 kilometres south of Beirut, told Reuters that after hearing two explosions at 8.40 a.m. (0640 GMT), they saw smoke and flames in the sky as debris scattered near the village.

The cause of the explosions was not immediately known. Syrian troops have anti-aircraft positions near Baalbek and have shot down Israeli pilotless spy planes in the past, but not for many months.

Militiamen of the Shi'ite Muslim Amal Movement encircled the

'Israel to complete pullout by mid-June'

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli troops will complete their withdrawal from South Lebanon by mid-June but retain the option of re-crossing the border, General Ori Orr, commanding the operation, said Saturday.

He told army radio the last Israeli soldier would leave "by the beginning or middle of June... but the IDF (army) will retain freedom of action for any area it deems necessary."

Gen. Orr refused to define a security zone Israel is establishing to prevent guerrilla attacks on its northern border settlements. But he said local militias would keep guerrillas from operating in South Lebanese villages.

"The residents of South Lebanon don't have to protect Israel — they have to protect their villages," Gen. Orr said. "We hope the local inhabitants understand it is not in their interest to allow attacks from their area if they want to continue working their lands."

A spokesman for U.N. troops in the South said on Friday that Israel recently instructed the mukhtars (headmen) of several villages to recruit 10-man militias to police their areas.

Meanwhile, an Israeli army spokesman Friday denied reports from Beirut of a suicide attack on a position manned by Israeli soldiers and South Lebanese Army (SLA) militiamen near Klea, in Israeli-occupied South Lebanon.

Beirut Radio had said 50 Israelis and militiamen were killed or wounded when the driver of a booby-trapped car stormed the position and the car blew up.

Asked to comment on the alleged attack, an army spokesman said: "We have no such report. Nothing of the sort happened."

State-run Beirut Radio said that it had been a suicide attack, with the vehicle driven by a member of the Lebanese "National Resistance Movement."

Pope Shenouda attacks U.S. Mideast policy

CAIRO (R) — Pope Shenouda, head of the Coptic Church worldwide, has attacked U.S. Middle East policies and said that in certain circumstances war is justified.

In an interview with the mass-circulation weekly Akhbar Al Youm, Pope Shenouda said Washington's "complete bias to Israel" was unacceptable and urged the Arabs to develop unified political and military plans to solve the region's problems.

Saying that defensive wars were not sinful, he said certain circumstances called for war.

"There are certain deeds that can be achieved peacefully but others can be achieved by war or by war threats or even preparing for war," he said.

The pope said that Egypt regained Sinai from Israel without war but in reference to the Sinai coastal strip of Taba, which both Israel and Egypt still claim, he said "several question marks surround its return." He did not elaborate.

Pope Shenouda, 62, was banished in September 1981 to a monastery in the western desert after the late Egyptian President Anwar Sadat accused him of stirring up sectarian strife in Egypt.

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak freed him in January as a new year gesture to Egypt's estimated six million Coptic Christians. There are up to 22 million Copts worldwide.

1 killed in clash with Iranian security forces

TEHRAN (R) — One youth was killed in a clash between residents and security forces in a district of South Tehran three days ago, the Islamic Republic newspaper reported Saturday.

An official statement quoted by the newspaper said a bystander was also injured when a crowd attacked a patrol of the Komitah, a revolutionary group parallel to the police, after security forces told off youths who were disturbing women.

The newspaper said residents in South Tehran demonstrated on the next day to express total support for security forces.

The heavily-populated areas of South Tehran, which have given strong support to Iran's policy of pursuing the Gulf war with Iraq, have been the target of five Iraqi air raids in the past month which killed 65 people.

Meanwhile a committee comprising Islamic heads of state, set up to try to end the Iran-Iraq war, will meet in Jeddah on May 1 and 2, the new Secretary-General of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) Sharifuddin Pirzada, announced Friday.

He was speaking informally to reporters after conferring with U.S. Secretary-General Javier

Perez de Cuellar.

Mr. Pirzada, a former foreign minister and attorney-general of Pakistan, was appointed to the OIC post in January.

He said the eight-member Islamic peace committee last met in July 1984 but had so far been unable to formulate a plan for ending the 54-month-old Gulf war.

Represented on the committee, established in 1981, are: Bangladesh, Gambia, Guinea, Malaysia, Pakistan, Senegal, Turkey and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). The secretary-general of the 45-nation Jeddah-based OIC is also a member.

Mr. Pirzada said the topics discussed during his meeting with Mr. Perez de Cuellar included the Middle East, Lebanon, proposals for an international conference on the question of Palestine, the Iran-Iraq war, Afghanistan, Namibia (South West Africa), the drought and famine in Africa, and the situation of the Turkish minority in Bulgaria.

Mr. Pirzada recently issued a statement on behalf of the OIC denouncing an alleged campaign by Bulgaria to force its one million Turkish citizens to renounce their Muslim names and adopt Bulgarian identities.

Washington says Libya faces growing unrest

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. State Department has said there is growing unrest in Libya but it declined comment on reports that dissident military officers have plotted to assassinate Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi.

Department Spokesman Edward Djerejian said it is general knowledge that Libya has economic problems.

"Travelers to Libya report that there is popular discontent with the government's economic policies, which have led to inflation and shortages of consumer goods," he said.

The Washington Post said in Friday's editions that following the two alleged assassination attempts against Col. Qadhafi, doz-

ens of officers were executed in retaliation.

A U.S. official familiar with the situation in Libya said it is "probably true" that dissident military officers have plotted to kill Col. Qadhafi and that some were executed in retaliation.

He said, however, that U.S. information on the subject is sketchy because the United States has no official presence in Libya. The official said it is not clear whether there were actual attempts on Col. Qadhafi's life or whether the dissidents were apprehended beforehand.

According to the official, the United States has no solid information on the numbers of dissidents who were executed, neu-

10 years of civil war leaves deep scars on Lebanon

By Hugh Pope
Reuter

BEIRUT — Ten years after Lebanon's civil war began, some Lebanese say they can't sleep without the crack of rifle fire and the crump of exploding shells.

Guns are everywhere, beggars line battered city streets and Lebanon's new generation knows only war. People stay close to home as other areas may be hostile territory.

The fighting has drawn in so many local and foreign groups since its confused start on April 13, 1975, that now no one party controls, few people understand and only an effort by all involved could end the conflict.

Lebanon's Mediterranean society, which once dismissed violent caprices as the dark side of its happy-go-lucky commercialism, is nearing permanent division.

In 10 years some 100,000 people, mostly civilians, have been killed. A million people, a third of the population, have lost their original homes. In the past year the once-resilient Lebanese pound has dropped to a third of its former value.

"Without their optimism, the Lebanese would have given up long ago," said Mohammad Mishmouhi, editor of west Beirut's leftist As Safir newspaper. "But now morale is very low. People don't see a settlement is near or possible," he said.

"Every year we say this is the last year of killing," said Christian Poet Assad Juan, 38. "But in the heart of Beirut lives a murderous wild animal that has killed us and all our ambitions. We can't plan anything before it is dead."

Inhabitants of this small nation of 13 minority sects made one attempt to join in a popular peace movement last year but the idea sunk without trace after the route of the first peace march was shelved on the eve of the planned event.

Armed civil conflict and foreign intervention were not unknown to the Lebanese before or after their independence from France 42 years ago. But now the war is a way of life.

Gangs of boys fight mock street battles with wooden guns and in the anarchy of west Beirut, where 10-year-olds can freely drive big trucks, the guns don't stay wooden

for long.

"Before the war, if there was a murder the papers would be full of it for days," said a taxi driver. "Now we are dying like flies and nobody gives a damn."

Judicial and state institutions are an ironic joke with private militias and foreign armies running, not just street life but parts of the government itself.

"The present cabinet is just a lot of militia leaders who've banded together and decided to call themselves legal," one retired general said.

Coordination has not brought stability. As Druze militia leader and Tourism Minister Walid Junblatt said: "Beirut doesn't even obey the law of the jungle any more."

Citizens' senses strain to catch any sign of danger, ears alive to news flashes of sniping or kidnap from the nine militia radio stations spawned by the war. Doctors only speculate on the effects of such long-term insecurity.

"Although it was the most important story of the day, I couldn't lead my paper with the coup in Sudan. It had to be the fighting in Sidon," Mr. Mishmouhi said.

"People have to know what that huge explosion at midnight was."

Civil war battlefronts and the front lines of Syrian and Israeli occupation armies have divided Lebanon, small though it is, into at least seven areas between which few dare travel.

A rich Christian can still ski on Mount Lebanon in the morning and water-ski on the Mediterranean in the afternoon but a Muslim, west Beirut, professor said: "For me, those snow-capped peaks might as well be in China."

Universities and even the state television news have split along sectarian lines, as has business. Trees grow among the shattered buildings of Beirut's commercial district, once the symbolic meeting place for all Lebanon's sects but now one of the most common battlefronts.

Mr. Mishmouhi said he was confident Muslims and Christians, sometimes living only metres away from each other along Beirut's Green Line, could learn to live together again.

"We have not yet reached the point of no return," he said. "There is a problem of poorness and richness, which is reflected in

the level of education, but the problem is a political one, not of society."

Danger, absence of nightlife and burgeoning economic problems have turned most poorer families in on themselves and their television video recorders, if there is any electricity. Many professional families have simply left the country.

Lebanon's political corruption, coupled with increasing poverty and traditional attitudes, has encouraged communities to find refuge in religious fundamentalism.

"In the early 1970s, marriages between different sects were becoming very common," said one west Beirut Christian. "Now it's nearly impossible."

The neat, showy eastern and the tatty western halves of the capital already look like two different states.

Israel is close to creating a "security belt" along its border with South Lebanon. With that, Islamic fundamentalism spreading in west Beirut and radical Christian isolationism popular in the east, the reunification of a multi-confessional Lebanese state seems further away than ever.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

17:00 Koran
17:10 Cartoons
17:15 Children's Programmes
17:20 That's Incredible
18:00 Local Programme
18:25 Programmes Review
19:25 News Programme
19:55 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic Series
21:30 Tomorrow's Programmes
22:00 Figures and Events
22:30 News Summary (in Arabic)

FOREIGN CHANNEL

17:30 Varieties
19:00 News in French
19:15 Varieties Cont.
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Full House
21:10 History of Television
21:30 News in English
22:20 Scarecrow and Mrs. King

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM & party on 95.0 KHz SW

07:00 Light Music
07:30 Newsdesk
08:00 Morning Show
08:30 News Summary
09:00 Pop Session
10:00 News Summary
10:30 Pop Session Cont.
11:00 News Bulletin
11:30 Instruments
11:45 Science Report
12:00 Concert Hour
12:30 News Summary
13:00 Instruments
13:30 Old Favourites
14:00 Linemen's Choice
14:30 News Summary
15:00 Jazz Show
15:30 Newsdesk
16:00 Date with a Star
16:30 Evening Show
17:00 News Summary
17:30 Evening Show Cont.
18:00 News Summary
18:30 Evening Show
19:00 News Headline
19:30 Close down

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

07:00 Newsdesk 07:30 Land of a Thousand Dances 07:45 Financial Review 07:55 Reflections 08:00 World News 08:05 24 Hours: News Summary 08:30 Good Books 08:45 Letter from America 09:00 Newsdesk 09:30 Jazz for the Aspiring 10:00 World News 10:05 24 Hours: News Summary 10:30 Letter from London 11:00 World News 11:05 Reflections 11:15 The Pleasures of Druze 12:00 World News 12:05 British Press Review 12:15 Sports Review 12:45 The Pleasures of Seating 13:00 News Summary: Short Story 13:15 From Our Own Correspondent 13:30 Religious Service 14:00 World News 14:05 World Photo: In 14:55 News About Britain 15:00 News Summary 16:00 World News 16:05 24 Hours: News Summary 16:30 Goldfinger 16:45 The Tony Moya Request Show 17:00 News Summary 17:30 The Killing Season 18:00 Radio Newsweek 18:15 Concert Hall 19:00 World News 19:05 Commentary 19:15 Cathedral Heritage 19:45 Letter from America 20:00 World News 20:05 Meridian 20:40 Reflections 20:45 Sports Round-up 21:00 Newsdesk 21:30 Ralph McTell and Friends 22:00 News Summary: Classical Record Review 22:15 Middle East Crucible 23:00 World News 23:05 Half-Hour 24:00 News Summary: Short Story 00:15 The Pleasures of Yours 01:00 World News 01:05 At Home With... 01:25 Words 01:30 Financial News

VOICE OF AMERICA

MW 1260, KHz 7200, 5665, 11740, 11925 & 12110

06:00 News 06:10 VOA Morning 06:30 News Summary VOA Morning 07:00 News 07:10 VOA Morning 07:30 News Summary VOA Morning 08:00 News 08:10 Focus 08:30 News Summary VOA Morning 09:00 News 09:10 VOA Morning 09:30 News Summary VOA Morning 10:00 News 10:10 News Horizon and New Products 10:30 Music USA 10:40 News 10:50 Special English News 11:00 News 11:10 News Horizon and New Products 11:30 Music USA 11:40 News 11:50 Special English News 12:00 News 12:10 News Horizon and New Products 12:30 Music USA 12:40 News 12:50 Special English News 13:00 News 13:10 News Horizon and New Products 13:30 Music USA 13:40 News 13:50 Special English News 14:00 News 14:10 News Horizon and New Products 14:30 Music USA 14:40 News 14:50 Special English News 15:00 News 15:10 News Horizon and New Products 15:30 Music USA 15:40 News 15:50 Special English News 16:00 News 16:10 News Horizon and New Products 16:30 Music USA 16:40 News 16:50 Special English News 17:00 News 17:10 News Horizon and New Products 17:30 Music USA 17:40 News 17:50 Special English News 18:00 News 18:10 News Horizon and New Products 18:30 Music USA 18:40 News 18:50 Special English News 19:00 News 19:10 News Horizon and New Products 19:30 Music USA 19:40 News 19:50 Special English News 20:00 News 20:10 News Horizon and New Products 20:30 Music USA 20:40 News 20:50 Special English News 21:00 News 21:10 News Horizon and New Products 21:30 Music USA 21:40 News 21:50 Special English News 22:00 News 22:10 News Horizon and New Products 22:30 Music USA 22:40 News 22:50 Special English News 23:00 News 23:10 News Horizon and New Products 23:30 Music USA 23:40 News 23:50 Special English News 24:00 News

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

* Exposition on French marines at the Holiday Inn in Agaba.

* A painting exhibition by Spanish artist Janelo Omar at Alia Art gallery.

* An exhibition of Works by Samer Tabbara, Osman Akur, Omar Hamdan and Gulsan Saleem at Petra Bank art gallery.

* French exposition on Biotechnologies at Yarmouk University.

* An exhibition of Palestinian Folklore (embroidery, paintings, ceramics) at Yarmouk University.

* A charity bazaar by Islamic Cultural Centre students at Yarmouk University.

FRENCH FILM WEEK

* French film week at the Holiday Inn in Agaba.

LECTURE

* "Over-Education" and "Credentialedism" by Prof. Ulrich Teichler at 12:00 noon at the Goethe Institute.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267

American Centre Tel. 644371

British Council Tel. 63147-8

French Cultural Centre Tel. 637000

Goethe Institute Tel. 641993

Soviet Cultural Centre Tel. 64203

Spanish Cultural Centre Tel. 624049

Turkish Cultural Centre Tel. 639777

Haya Arts Centre Tel. 665195

Hausen Youth City Tel. 641793

Y.W.C.A. Tel. 664251

Yarmouk Municipal Library Tel. 636111

University of Jordan Library Tel. 843555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 1000 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre.

AMMAN. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Cinder Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesday.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Mount Zion, Jabal Lubdweh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630128.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club: Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

Lions Philadelphia Club: Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

Rotary Club: Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 1.00 p.m.

Royal Automobile Club: Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic): Jabal Amman, tel. 634590.

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic): Jabal Lubdweh, 637440.

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic): Jabal Hussein, 661757.

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox): Abadi, 623541.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer): Jabal Amman, 623583.

Armenian Catholic Church: Ashrafieh, 771331.

Armenian Orthodox Church: Ashrafieh, 775261.

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox): Ashrafieh, 771751.

Armenian International Church (Interdenominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Sumeisani, 816534.

PRAYER TIMES

04:43 Fajr

06:07 (Sunrise) Duha

12:37 Dhuhur

16:13 'Asr

NEWS IN BRIEF

Rifai receives Moroccan ambassador

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai Saturday received in his office at the Prime Ministry Moroccan Ambassador to Jordan Abdul Latif Laraki.

Sharif Zaid meets French commodore

AMMAN (Petra) — Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker Saturday received at his office the chief of staff of the French Pacific Ocean fleet Commodore Pierre Bonnot on the occasion of the visit of two French ships, the Jeanne d'Arc and the Bourdau, to Aqaba.

Jordan, Egypt to discuss air transport

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan and Egypt are due to hold talks this week aiming to improve and develop air transport between the two countries, according to a Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) source. The source said that Jordan and Egypt have a bilateral agreement which dates back to 1953 and which was amended in 1973 and that recent developments between the two countries make it necessary to update the agreement. CAA Director General Khalid Mohammad Ali will lead a Jordanian delegation of officials from the CAA and Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline to Egypt for talks with Egyptian aviation officials.

Nuseibeh hosts banquet for envoy

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Prime Ministry Affairs Hazem Nuseibeh Saturday deputed for the foreign minister in hosting a luncheon banquet in honour of the outgoing South Korean ambassador to Jordan. Mr. Nuseibeh decorated Mr. Jai-Sung Kim with the Istiklal medal of the first order bestowed on him by His Majesty King Hussein in appreciation of his role in bolstering relations between the two countries.

JMA elects ten new members

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordanian doctors Friday night elected 10 members to the council of the Jordanian Medical Association (JMA). The elected members are: Dr. Ahmad Turani, Dr. Ahmad Armouti, Dr. Ahmad Fakher, Dr. Musa Abu Hameed, Dr. Nureddin Alawneh, Dr. Hassan Saleem, Dr. Mohammad Ma'atah, Dr. Hani Hadadin, Dr. Yahya Tarifi in addition to Dr. Salah Bustami representing West Bank doctors. Dr. Hassan Khreis had earlier been re-elected JMA president by 577 votes.

Agricultural company explores new markets for its products

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will soon send delegations to Europe, Saudi Arabia and Arabian Gulf states to market Jordan's agricultural products, according to Mr. Adel Shameleh, the chairman of the board of directors of the Jordanian Company for Marketing and Processing Agricultural Products.

He told the "Jordanian News Agency, Petra", that the establishment of the company was to offer support to Jordanian farmers.

Mr. Shameleh added that the establishment of the company comes at a time when farmers are facing increasing difficulties due to marketing problems. He explained that the irrigation of more land and the drilling of more wells increased the area of cultivated land and resulted in inflated vegetable production which in turn gave rise to marketing problems.

RSS researches hazardous problem of air pollution in Amman

By Olga Mikhail
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Fifty per cent of Jordan's population lives in the capital Amman and 85 per cent of large industries, 70 per cent of small ones and most of the modern services and infrastructure are located in Amman and the Amman area.

In the late 1970's and early 1980's, Jordan witnessed an era of development; the industrial sector grew by 39.4 per cent, new industrial companies were established and imported motor vehicles increased to reach a ratio of one vehicle for every eight persons.

All this rapid development has significantly contributed to the increase of air pollution in Jordan's local atmosphere in general and in the Amman area in particular. Air pollution came mainly from the internal combustion engines of automobiles and other vehicles used for transportation, steam electric power generating plants, stationary combustion sources, industrial processes and from the incineration of refuse.

Although pollution is a very old problem in the world, it is considered a new phenomenon in Jordan. In recent years it has been increasingly common and people of Jordan has become increasingly alert to its potential dangers.

The Royal Scientific Society (RSS) has been involved in tackling the air pollution problem in order to find better means to control pollution in Jordan after the vast expansion of the industrial sector. Based on the fact that the Jordanian government lacks some environmental regulations for water and air, the RSS earlier this year concluded an agreement with the Canadian-based International Development Research Centre (IDRC) in order to set up national air quality standards and subsequent emission standards based on real measurements adaptable

to the Jordanian environment. According to the three-year agreement, the IDRC with the help of Environment Canada will supply the RSS staff with proper training in order to carry out their projects in the future and to conduct analysis of Jordan's environment and the degree of air pollution in Jordan's atmosphere. Also, for comparison some of the analysis conducted in Jordan will also be conducted in Canada.

Pollution sources

"The RSS aims are to identify primary and secondary sources of air pollution in the area, to establish an effective monitoring network to cover Amman and the Amman area which will be extended in the future to cover all Jordan and to develop an effective control programme for polluting industries," Mr. Ayman Al Hassan, project manager at the RSS Chemical Department, said in an interview with the Jordan Times.

Explaining the short and long term objectives of the three-year agreement with IDRC, Mr. Al Hassan added that the study will come out with recommendations concerning reduction in fuel consumption and energy conservation. "We also hope to come out with recommendations for better zoning and planning in the city of Amman and the creation of Green zones," he added.

In Jordan, Mr. Al Hassan continued, many factors have contributed to the increase of air pollution in the atmosphere such as topography, climate and inconsistency of emissions. In addition, he explained, Jordan is facing problem of overlapping of some residential complexes with industrial areas thus creating a very serious health hazards for people inhabiting these places, he added.

Various international studies and research prove that tra-



Her Highness Princess Basma Saturday addresses a workshop on the role of voluntary societies in meeting the needs of children and adolescents (Petra photo)

Joint mission to evaluate highlands programme

AMMAN (Petra) — A joint mission from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the World Food Programme (WFP) arrived in Amman Saturday on a 20-day visit to Jordan during which they will evaluate the achievements of the current stage in the highland development project. The 1983/85 stage entailed reclaiming 75,000 dunums of medium sloping lands for planting with fruit trees in addition to planting 48,000 dunums of state-owned steep land with forest trees to prevent soil erosion.

The mission will also meet with the minister of agriculture, the under-secretaries of the Ministries of Planning and Labour and Social Development, the director general of the Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC) and the Jordan Cooperative Organisation (JCO) as well as with the representative of international development organisations in Jordan. The mission will submit a detailed report to the government on the results of their visit and will also study a request submitted by the government for extension of work on the highland development project for a new phase during the period 1986-1988.

Zu'bi outlines Jordan's efforts to solve Palestinian question

AMMAN (Petra) — Ministry of Foreign Affairs General Secretary Saleh Al-Zu'bi Saturday received an international press delegation who are currently in Amman on a fact finding mission. Mr. Zu'bi and the delegation reviewed developments in the Palestinian problem and the unique historical and strategic ties between Jordan and Palestine.

During the meeting, Mr. Zu'bi and the visiting delegation also reviewed the current intensified efforts which aim to secure a just and durable peace in the region. They discussed Jordan's role in

activating the stalemated peace process through the Feb. 11 Jordanian-Palestinian agreement on a formula for a joint action towards solving the Palestinian question.

Mr. Zu'bi responded to the delegation's inquiries on the issue and asked them to exert their efforts to present a true and accurate picture of the Palestinian perspective and to convey Jordan's genuine wish for peace and the negative aspects regionally and internationally which emanate from the absence of peace in the region.

Hawamdeh, Chinese envoy discuss Irbid sports city

AMMAN (Petra) — Scopes of technical cooperation, particularly in the field of construction, were reviewed Saturday during a meeting between Minister of Public Works Mahmoud Al Hawamdeh and People's Republic of China Ambassador in Amman Shixie Huang.

Mr. Hawamdeh and Mr. Huang also discussed the stages of work at the sports city which will be constructed in Irbid and which is to be financed by the government of the People's Republic of China through an interest-free loan. The project is part of an economic and technical agreement concluded between Jordan and China at the

end of 1984. Meanwhile, Minister of Planning Abdullah Al Nsour Saturday met with a Chinese technical delegation, currently on a visit to Jordan, for discussions on the construction of the sports city in Irbid. During the meeting the technical team showed Dr. Nsour the preliminary designs for the city.

Ministry of Planning sources said that Dr. Nsour, Minister of Youth Hisham Al Sharan, Irbid Governor Mohammad Ali Al Amin and Irbid Mayor Abdul Razzaq Tuberishat will hold a meeting Sunday to discuss the stages of the project.

Princess Basma highlights role of voluntary societies

Workshop urges effective services, positive support for children, adolescents

By Rana Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Her Highness Princess Basma Saturday deplored the situation of children and adolescents in developing countries and called on governmental and voluntary social organisations to implement effective plans to support and increase services offered to this sector which she said forms 65 per cent of the total population in the Third World.

Princess Basma, who was speaking during the opening of a three-day workshop on "The Role of Voluntary Organisations in Meeting the Needs of Childhood and Adolescence", questioned whether governmental and private institutions have offered adequate support and help to this large sector of society who she said will be Jordan's future generation.

During the workshop, organised by the Queen Alia Jordan Social Welfare Fund (QAJSWF) in cooperation with the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), the Princess added that Jordan has focused on increasing the voluntary organisations' efforts to participate and offer extensive support to help the children and adolescents in the country.

Citing examples of the responsibilities and efforts in this area, the Princess added that in Jordan there are more than 200 voluntary organisations working in the field of educational and developmental services offered to children and adolescents.

Princess Basma, who is also the chairwoman of QAJSWF, stressed the need for scientific surveys and studies in order to indicate the current situation of the voluntary services sector in terms of guiding children and adolescents as well as evaluating Jordan's experience in the field of social voluntary organisations. She added that such an evaluation will upgrade and improve the services offered by the private sector towards children and adolescents.

Princess Basma called on the local voluntary organisations to

take adequate social measures to improve children's and adolescents' conditions and she expressed hope that immediate steps would be initiated by the workshop in order to support the educational and developmental aspects of children and adolescents.

Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan, who was speaking in his first public appearance since he took office last Thursday, expressed the government's support for the workshop's recommendations. He added that the workshop should crystallise a comprehensive plan which should reconsider the role of organising and developing strategies that deal with the role of the voluntary organisations in meeting the needs of childhood and adolescence.

The minister added that the government is totally aware of the great role and participation of the voluntary organisations in offering help and guidance to children and adolescents and he called for the voluntary organisations to increase their services.

Mr. Ahmad Hmoudeh, IPPF's regional representative, outlined the importance of the working papers to be discussed during the workshop. He added that in order for the voluntary organisations to meet the needs of children and adolescents, they should initiate a development framework which should take into consideration the socio-economic and developmental changes in Jordan vis-a-vis the age-growth of the citizens.

Dr. Hmoudeh called for "total integration between the services

offered by the private and governmental organisations in meeting children's needs". He added that the process of integration between government and private sectors should start with planning, programming execution and evaluation of the planned goals.

Dr. Hmoudeh also expressed his hope in the outcome of this workshop saying that comprehensive dialogue is the only means of promoting strategies for voluntary organisations in cooperation with governmental sectors.

Later, Dr. Zaki Al-Ayoubi, member of QAJSWF's board of trustees told the Jordan Times that the 1980-1985 development plan did not take into consideration the status and position of the social voluntary organisations in terms of efforts given by this sector to the needs of children and adolescents. He added that another important aspect is the fact that 65 per cent of the total population in Jordan are below 18 years of age. Dr. Ayoubi added that there are no fixed strategies and work plans between the Ministries of Education, Health, and Social Development on the one side and with the voluntary organisation on the other side.

He added that the importance of such a workshop stems from the fact that in 1986-1990 another five year development plan will be carried out. Hence, QAJSWF in cooperation with IPPF and governmental officials, academics as well as the social voluntary organisations will participate in drawing up a comprehensive five year plan to be implemented, he said.

"It is high time for us to ban slogans and decide on actual programmes which will take into consideration a development plan that focuses on practical programmes aimed at combining the role of government institutions and voluntary organisations vis-a-vis the large sector of children and adolescents in our society," Dr. Ayoubi said.

Khatib inspects oil, sulphur prospecting sites in Jordan Valley, Dead Sea

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Hisham Al Khatib Saturday visited the work sites of the Iraqi seismological team in the Dead Sea area, Ghor Al Safi and Ghor Al Mazra'ah and inspected the progress of work. Dr. Khatib also inspected the sulphur prospecting operations in the Dead Sea area, carried out by the Natural Resources Authority (NRA), and voiced his appreciation for the efforts exerted by the team.

The Iraqi team started their operations in the Dead Sea area at the beginning of this month after completing all the field tests in the Lisan and Wadi Araba areas as part of a seismological survey of the Dead Sea area to prospect for oil.

Leader of the Iraqi geophysical team Hatem Majid Al Bayyati said that the team has started its work in various areas as part of the oil prospecting programme in the North and South Jordan Valley areas. He added that the team has started conducting field testing in Wadi Araba and Lisan areas.

In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Mr. Bayyati said the Dead Sea area was selected for prospecting purposes because of the likelihood of finding oil there. However, he added, the team will know if there is oil in the area after obtaining the results of field tests and advanced processing operations.

The team will continue to prospect for six months, a period which is hoped to be sufficient for the execution of work in most of the areas to be surveyed, he added. He went on to say that training Jordanian cadres in all specialisations necessitated by the seismological surveys and the

prospecting operations, falls within the team's plan of action.

Speaking about the surveys, Mr. Abdul Ilah Al Roussan, head of the NRA's seismological section at the Dead Sea area said the surveys aim to examine a total of 600 longitudinal kilometres in the areas of Dead Sea and South Jordan Valley for the purpose of determining the structure of the surface and its specifications, in terms of thickness, depth, engineering and physical specifications in order to define the locations and dimensions for drilling. Mr. Roussan added that this is the third survey carried out in this area since 1982.

The NRA is seriously considering the formation of a Jordanian national team for seismological surveys and technical and feasibility studies to implement the NRA's plan in this field, he added.

University introduces new practical training courses for medical students

By Simonetta Carr
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — During April, the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Jordan will be holding a series of meetings to discuss new curricula and practical training locations for their medical students, according to the dean of the faculty, Dr. Fuad Sa'eh.

Dr. Sa'eh told the Jordan Times that the new curriculum will be innovative and "community-based", which means based on the actual needs of the communities in which the physicians will be working, rather than a fixed curriculum of unpractical notions which, often, do not relate to the situations the students will have to face during their medical practice.

Practical training

While, at present, medical students usually receive their practical training at the University of Jordan Hospital, at Al Bashir Hospital and at Al Hussein Medical Centre, Dr. Sa'eh said that other hospitals are now being considered. A hospital which had already been chosen as a new training centre is the government hospital in Salt, which has been offering training to internship and residents for a number of years now.

The hospital's director, Dr. Hashem Al Mas'oud, told the Jordan Times that the number of internship and residents receiving training there varies from year to year, according to the Ministry of Health's planning system. This year the trainees are 15; four in the medical department, four in gynaecology, three in pediatrics, three in surgery and one in the eye, nose and throat department, he added.

Dr. Mas'oud said that the hospital is already prepared to receive medical students for training, although it has no real teachers. "We have many qualified and experienced specialists", he explained, "but the University of Jordan will take care of the educational side".

Since its opening in 1961, Salt Hospital has grown from a capacity of 50 beds to one of 150. Dr. Mas'oud also said that a new building, which will comprise the departments of pediatrics, gynaecology and obstetrics, is presently being planned and the actual construction works are expected to start next August or September. This extension will add 100 beds to the hospital, he explained.

The outpatient clinics connected to the hospital were opened in 1982. Besides specialists from the hospital itself, others regularly come from Al Bashir Hospital to give their services to the clinic. A neurosurgeon from Al Bashir is practising there twice

a week, a pediatric surgeon once weekly and a specialist in diagnostic radiology three times a week. Dr. Mas'oud added that a psychiatric outpatient clinic will also be opened next year.

Intensive care unit

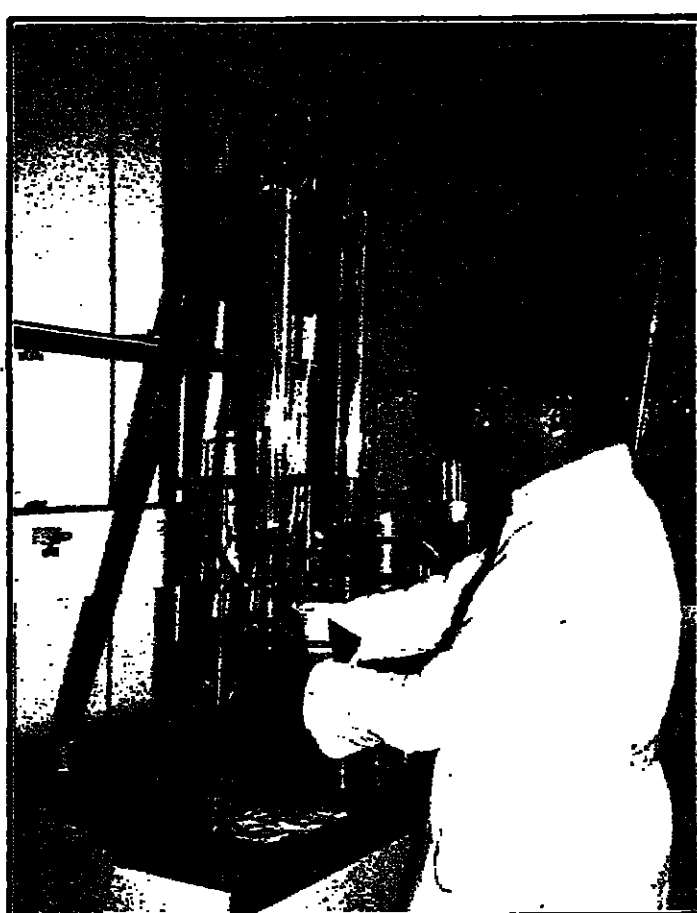
The latest addition to the hospital was an intensive care unit which was installed to deal with emergency cases together with an adjoining ward which can accommodate five grown-up patients and at least one child.

Dr. Mas'oud is presently waiting for the University of Jordan to plan the new curriculum for the medical students which, according to Dr. Sa'eh, will take some time. He believes, however, that the first department to take in students will be the maternity department, followed possibly by the pediatric and the medical departments.

He said that Salt Hospital was chosen to offer this kind of training in view of its location, which is easily reached from the University of Jordan. He also hopes that, in the near future, this strategic location will initiate close cooperation between his hospital and the University of Jordan Hospital. He added that this training programme will also help to raise the educational level of the hospital itself.



Testing for air pollutants at the RSS research laboratory (file photo)



Researchers at the RSS assess air quality using scientific techniques and modern equipment (J.T. file photo)

Initial survey

Mr. Al Hassan explained that for the purpose of conducting an initial survey on the degree of air pollution in Amman and mainly SO₂, which, he said, is considered the most harmful pollutant, the RSS divided the city of Amman into commercial, residential and industrial areas.

"The initial survey proved that our fuel oil and diesel contents of SO₂ exceed by ten times the international limits," he added. "Pollution of air must be controlled or prevented at the source if the air is to be clean. Developing techniques for this purpose requires redesigning equipment or processes and is usually difficult and costly and solutions to the pollution problem must be on a large scale with restrictive legislation imposed regionally and nationally and eventually internationally," he said.

The RSS, however, is trying to find solutions to the air pollution problem in Amman by developing monitoring systems and standards adaptable to the local environment. "According to our agreement with the IDRC, the RSS will choose certain places in Amman to build RSS mobile stations which comprises equipment to measure air pollutants," Mr. Al Hassan explained. In the future, he added, we hope the number of these stations will increase to cover all Jordan.

First its kind

The project to be implemented in cooperation with the IDRC in Canada will cost \$620,000 and is going to be the first of its kind in the Arab World regarding equipment. "In its long term ob-

jectives, the research will develop tests and evaluate cost-effective air pollution monitoring systems suitable to the developing countries' conditions," Mr. Al Hassan continued.

Many surveys and research conducted in Europe and the United States prove that there are long-range effects on human health due to exposure to low concentrations of pollutants.

Moreover different studies also proved that there are indirect effects which are more difficult to measure, such as discomfort and unhappiness caused by unclear air in places where a haze of pollutants after obscures the view of sky and horizon. Air pollution also contributes to the incidence of bronchitis, emphysema, and other respiratory diseases.

A number of medical studies have correlated increase in death rates for these diseases with prolonged exposure to polluted air. Air pollution has also been associated with higher death rates for other diseases, particularly cancer and heart diseases. Among children, air pollution has been shown to be associated with the incidence of asthma, acute res-

piratory infections, allergies and other ailments.

Health hazards

Being aware of the effects of air pollution on human health, livestock and vegetation, the RSS will conduct lectures in order to increase public awareness about air pollution and its effects. Other lectures and seminars will also be conducted by the RSS aiming to point out measures to be taken in order to reduce health hazards resulting from pollution.

"The RSS is always cooperating and coordinating with the Ministry of Municipal, Rural Affairs and Environment and the Ministry of Health in order to set up some environmental regulations for air and to carry out joint projects which will help to protect the local environment," Mr. Al Hassan said.

When we finish our three-year project, the RSS will come out with recommendations to be submitted to the concerned environmental protection agencies and bodies in Jordan," he concluded.

Jordan Times

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Sunday's Economic Pulse

Jordan's economy set for recovery

THE STATISTICAL information available to us indicated that growth in the gross domestic product during 1983 was 9.7 per cent in current prices or 4.5 per cent in real terms i.e., after allowing for inflation at a rate of five per cent.

The tentative figures for the national accounts in 1984 indicated that the gross domestic product rose by 7.9 per cent in current prices, or 3.8 per cent in constant dinars i.e., after exclusion of inflation, which was running at 3.9 per cent.

The Department of Statistics realised several weeks ago that the figures for 1983 were exaggerated, and that the real growth during that year was close to zero. The department revised the national accounts

accordingly (not published yet).

The Statistics Department's fresh figures for 1984 estimate the growth was around 2.5 per cent if compared with the 1983 revised figures; otherwise it would be lower than the 1983 inflated figures.

The national accounts prepared by the Department of Statistics are partially estimates, which are subject to errors and omissions and therefore need to be refined in the light of new information becoming available. The department identified the mistakes and made the necessary corrections.

The new figures, revised under the outgoing government, are extremely important.

They show that what we have been experiencing during the last two years is not a slow-down, it was rather a total stand still. The gains achieved in certain areas were offset by losses in other areas.

Hence the assignment entrusted to the new government to revitalise the national economy gains a special urgency. It means that the economic crisis became apparent and the remedies could not wait.

The new government, formed last week, is expected to come up with a crash programme to reactivate the private sector, motivate production and introduce meaningful incentives. The improvement in the private sector's expectations is of the utmost importance if the burden has to be shouldered by all parties. It is essential that the activation of the economy should not be confined to the simple process of injecting extra cash from the Treasury by way of expansion in public expenditure.

The programme called for may come in two phases: The first phase is meant for the short run and should be made public gradually within the first month. The second is needed to address the longer term structural problem and should attempt to get into the basics, not the symptoms.

The two phases of the programme and their aims need

not be identical. It is useful however if the long term programme is clear in the mind of the decision maker while formulating policies for the short run. This will ensure that the side-effects of the immediate steps taken will not harm the long-term targets.

The success in the short run is essential in order to produce the right climate for long term planning, and to activate the private sector, creating in the process a strong and sustainable momentum.

There are no magic solutions to acute economic problems. However, the government can temporarily sacrifice the drive towards reducing the deficits in both the budget and the balance of payments in order to fuel a fast recovery. It is evident that we have to accept the economic, financial and social costs involved and to realise that certain ills, like deficits and imbalances, will have to worsen before they start improving.

The prevailing climate of high expectations provides a unique opportunity for success. In this measure, the new government has succeeded before doing anything. This free gift from the people provides the precondition for success, and the government should capitalise on this positive response, and use it to start the upward trend.

It is not an easy job, but it can and should be done.

By Fahed Fanek

Take a step for Iraq

IT IS no surprise that a call last week by a group of Kuwaiti parliamentarians for a dramatic increase in support for Iraq in its war with Iran was drowned in the international clamourings over a number of persisting issues which are deemed more important than a 54-month-old dragging war which threatens to last for many more years, defying logic and increasingly becoming an accepted fact of life in this part of the globe.

While everyone in the Arab World agrees that it is not in Arab interests to let the conflict continue, no-one seems to know how or what to do about it. The U.N. Secretary-General's recent visits to Tehran and Baghdad represented an enthusiastic Saudi move and a half-hearted American role in efforts to contain the bloodshed in the Gulf. But the U.N. chief made an unceremonious exit out of the region after being told that the belligerents were sticking to their stands, with Iran saying it wants only a partial ceasefire covering attacks on civilians and shipping in the Gulf and Iraq ruling out any solution short of a comprehensive agreement to halt all hostilities immediately.

The Kuwaiti parliamentarians' call in effect amounted to the only solution in the horizon to force the hand of the Iraqis and bring them to the negotiating table. A dramatic increase in all-out Arab support for Iraq will definitely send an unmistakable sign to Tehran and force the so-called revolutionary regime there to reconsider the wisdom of pursuing their avowed aims of the war. But the basic question remains whether the Arabs are prepared to rally behind Iraq. Such is the present state of the Arab Nation that it is hardly distinguishable for Arab leaders what is in the interests of the Arab masses at large.

Much and more has been said in the media and Arab circles on the dire necessity to do something to bring about a peaceful solution to the conflict; and persistent Arab, Islamic and international efforts to achieve such a goal have met with the intransigence of the Iranian regime.

More declarations of support for Iraq are not enough this time. Show the Iraqis there are soldiers in the other parts of the Arab World who are willing to fight for their brethren in Iraq in defending the eastern flank of the Arab Homeland. Tell the Iraqis, through practical deeds, that the entire resources of the Arab Nation are at the disposal of Iraq to fight off and destroy any common enemy. That is what is needed to jolt the Iraqis and make them realise that they would be facing a different kind of battle this time around.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Joint team to explain agreement

JORDAN AND the PLO have sent a joint team to Algeria and intend to send teams to world capitals and Arab countries for a dual mission. The teams will try to canvass support for the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement of Feb. 11, and will, with this, try to break the deadlock in the efforts being made to resolve the Palestinian problem.

In the light of this concept, Arab backing for the Jordanian-PLO endeavour is essential. The two sides are taking a step in the right direction, are not harming relations with any other Arab country and are seeking a return of the right of the Palestinian people in accordance with the U.N. resolutions and in harmony with the Arab Fez summit decisions.

It is true that in some time past the Arab atmosphere was not ripe for this joint endeavour and Arab countries did not fully accept the agreement that was signed in Amman. But at present, there is hope that the joint agreement will gain the support of all Arab countries. We also look towards the United States hoping that it too will see in the Amman agreement a last chance for the establishment of security and peace in the Middle East.

The teams' mission is a chance for the Arab countries to extend support for the Palestinian people and an opportunity for their leaders to show solidarity.

Al Dustour: Team to explain position

THE JORDANIAN-PLO decision to send out teams to various Arab and foreign capitals to explain the Feb. 11 agreement reflects the Jordanian and Palestinian keenness on implementing that agreement and displays their true desire to reach peace. The diplomatic offensive comes two months after the signing of the agreement in Amman and after the two sides had made contacts and consultations about the steps to be taken in their joint march.

During the past two months, Jordan and the PLO also sounded out the views of different nations which had hitherto not responded to the agreement. Therefore, now is the time for diplomatic action and for gaining full support for their joint endeavour.

Informed Palestinian and Jordanian sources say that the Soviet Union will be the first stop of a Jordanian-PLO team that will go abroad to explain the two sides' position. The Soviet Union is a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council and as a friend to the Arabs and supporter of justice, it has backed Arab countries in their endeavour to regain their usurped rights. Jordan and the PLO are both keen on supporting Moscow's call for an international conference on the Middle East and are both keen on including the Soviet Union as a superpower in any peace negotiations.

Sawt Al Shaab: U.S. can do better

WE ARE encouraged by the recent American moves towards resolving the Middle East issue. We are particularly optimistic about the result of a meeting which occurred in Amman two days ago between a U.S. Congress delegation and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, although it was a meeting for sounding out views on both sides. We are also hopeful that the current tour of the area by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy will bear fruitful results and will pave the way for a genuine U.S. involvement in bringing about a lasting settlement.

Washington included Damascus in Murphy's tour of the region to emphasise that Damascus's view will be heard, and Murphy's recent emphasis on the fact that any solution would be along the lines of U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, are aimed at giving Damascus assurance about Washington's intentions. We are also satisfied with a recent statement by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz that the Palestinians should participate in any negotiations for peace.

Europeans question scope of Soviet 'Star Wars' planning

By Sidney Weiland
Reuter

LONDON — West European experts are privately challenging claims that a U.S. "Star Wars" shield is badly needed because of Moscow's own space defence efforts.

The size of the Soviet space warfare programme has become a hot issue for debate and could influence Europe's final verdict on President Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI).

Official and academic specialists in several NATO countries have become increasingly wary of U.S. administration estimates which tend to dramatise Moscow's secrecy-shrouded SDI-type planning as a big element in Soviet strategic doctrine.

They acknowledge the Kremlin has invested heavily in space warfare techniques for many years, but say results are meagre and Washington may be overstating the Soviet role as it tries to justify Mr. Reagan's multi-billion-dollar SDI research.

"They are inflating the thing as part of an American hard sell operation," a leading British expert says. "Wouldn't you in the circumstances?" he asks.

British, French and West Ger-

man experts are the main doubters among 14 European countries invited to join in American SDI research. All three governments have questioned strategic implications of the Reagan project, popularly dubbed Star Wars.

Mr. Reagan foresees the use — possibly next century — of high-energy lasers, heat-seeking sensors, beams sending out streams of charged particles, and other devices to intercept and destroy nuclear missiles before they can hit their targets.

Many U.S. and European scientists think such a system may be unworkable and cannot be foolproof, although Mr. Reagan has held out hopes it may eventually make nuclear rockets redundant. In assessing Soviet space weapons research, one of the biggest disputes concerns the size of the Soviet programme.

U.S. National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane has put Soviet spending on defence systems and offensive missiles as roughly equal. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Burt says up to 40 per cent of Moscow's strategic budget goes to defences.

SDI Director Lieut.-General James Abrahamson says about half the budget since 1972 has been devoted to defensive systems.

European analysts say there is no way of putting a price tag on Soviet efforts and that U.S. estimates include the cost of Moscow's surface-to-air (Sam) missiles, interceptor aircraft and other items not counted when American SDI research is costed. The Reagan administration says only 15 per cent of its own strategic budget goes on defence systems as distinct from weapons intended for attack purposes.

A senior U.S. official who lies on SDI in Europe concedes: "Maybe we have been over-egging the pudding. There is not a lot of consensus. Figures we have quoted are not too persuasive." But he says Moscow is "hypocritical" in denouncing SDI "when it has been developing the same kind of system for a long time."

British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe has asked in public whether SDI risks undermining NATO's policy of mutual nuclear deterrence, but says to ignore Soviet research "would be not only myopic, it would be dangerous."

European experts say Soviet scientists are working in all the areas now being probed in the U.S. research programme, which is estimated will cost about \$30 billion over five years.

The Soviet Union is known to be experimenting with laser and microwave systems to cripple attacking missiles.

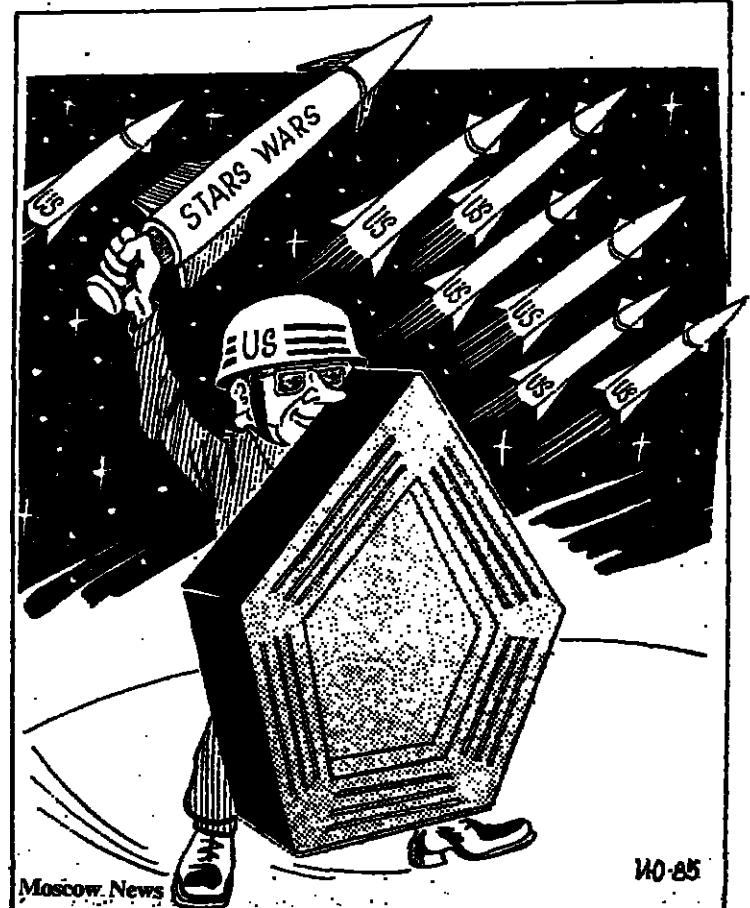
It already has a crude "satellite killer" system, phased-array radar that can scan the skies in all directions, and a rudimentary anti-missile net known as "Galosh" which rings the Moscow City area.

According to Western specialists, research is up to U.S. standards on lasers, but lags on microelectronics, optics and control and guidance systems. Experts say information filtering out about Soviet developments is scant and often ambiguous.

Analysts at London's International Institute for Strategic Studies doubt an assertion in the Pentagon's annual survey "Soviet Military Power" that Moscow could have a prototype ground-based laser for use against missiles by the late 1980s.

A senior IISS researcher says he is "highly sceptical" and questions whether Moscow has yet developed lasers of sufficient power to hit fast-flying warheads from the ground.

"U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger said last week that a Soviet nationwide defence shield may be ready in 10 years."



Our outer space researches are appropriately shielded.

Drawing by Yuri Ivanov



Will Bolivia's coup-addict military make way?

By Paul Iredale
Reuter

LA PAZ — A former military dictator and an aged populist hero are the main contenders in July's Bolivian presidential election, a battle that will decide who rules one of Latin America's poorest and most volatile nations.

The winner's prize is a country beset by strikes and unrest, unpaid foreign debts, a world record inflation rate of 3,400 per cent and a tattered economy that has shrunk 17 per cent over the past three years.

The job provides little security — Bolivia has averaged more than one coup a year since independence in 1825 and the incumbent president is quitting a year early.

The former dictator, Gen. Hugo Banzer, ruled Bolivia with an iron fist from 1971 to 1978. He has the backing of the banks and private business and is generally expected to receive most votes in the July 14 poll.

His main opponent, Victor Paz Estenssoro, has already been president twice. Now 78, Mr. Paz was the hero of the 1952 revolution that nationalised the tin mines and introduced universal suffrage and far-reaching land reform.

Western diplomats expect Gen. Banzer will take some 35 per cent of the popular vote unless he can attract an overall 51 per cent majority, the constitution leaves the final choice of president to congress.

The vote is expected to take up to two weeks to count, so the new congress is likely to become emb-

roiled in a week of frantic horse-trading before President Hernan Siles Zuazo hands over power on Aug. 6.

Siles Zuazo announced last November that he was cutting short his term of office by a year, following resignations from his left-wing coalition and pressure from trade unions and the opposition-dominated parliament.

Gen. Banzer's centre-right Nationalist Democratic Action (ADN) party has little chance of attracting coalition partners, while Mr. Paz, whose Revolutionary Nationalist Movement (MNR) has spawned several left-wing offshoots, is a veteran political broker and looks better placed to build a majority, Western diplomats say.

Both parties advocate an agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to attract fresh capital to overcome the economic crisis, and austerity measures to stem inflation and stop financial speculation.

Gen. Banzer's popular base is in the cities, where a wave of general strikes and food shortages has fanned demands for strong government.

But his authoritarian style at the head of a military government is remembered by the working classes, and there are fears that the inevitable protests that would accompany austerity measures could lead to violent confrontations.

However Mr. Paz, president in 1952 and 1960, draws most his support from the countryside, where he is remembered for the

land reforms he introduced after the 1952 revolution.

Although he now calls himself a centrist, Western diplomats believe his leftist credentials would allow him to introduce austerity measures with less opposition from organised labour.

But any concerted effort to put Bolivia's economy back on its feet, with the sacrifices that would imply, is highly likely to provoke a reaction from the unions.

The present government's latest attempt at an economic rescue package, an 86 per cent devaluation of the peso and price hikes of up to 400 per cent on petrol, postage and electricity on Feb. 9, provoked a 16-day general strike, when 10,000 miners invaded the capital and hurled sticks of dynamite on the streets.

Juan Lechin, veteran leader of the Bolivian Workers Confederation (COB), told Reuters that none of the major parties would protect the interests of the people. "The only alternative is an armed revolution," he said.

The new president will also have to face up to Bolivia's foreign bank creditors who have received no payments on the country's \$825 million commercial debt since March 1984.

Mr. Siles Zuazo stopped making payments under pressure from COB, although the country is up to date on repayments to creditor governments and international financial institutions, which together hold the rest of its \$3.7 billion foreign debt.

Diplomats here say that despite the sharp contraction in the eco-

nomy over the past three years, they are confident a new government could turn the corner in several months with austerity measures and an agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

They said agricultural production had recovered from a slump and was back to the levels of three years ago, while Bolivia's major exports — minerals and natural gas — would benefit if world prices rose later in the year.

Both major candidates are committed to an expansion of agriculture as a cure to Bolivia's economic problems in the medium term. Some studies show that only three per cent of the country's arable land is under cultivation.

In the light of Bolivia's coup-ridden history, Western diplomats have not entirely ruled out a military takeover to forestall the poll by officers who fear the election of one or other of the candidates might end their careers.

But they say this is unlikely as most of the officer corps is now committed to a democratic transition and point out that an economic turnaround would also be welcomed by the military, as the shortage of equipment, arms, ammunition and spare parts caused by a lack of funds is beginning to tell.

Last month's general strike was eventually broken when Mr. Siles Zuazo called the army on to the streets, and it has been the loyalty of the army that has secured his presidency despite attempted coups and his brief abduction last June.

'I will never forgive,' says My Lai survivor

Reuter correspondent Brian Williams, an Australian based in New Delhi, has returned to Vietnam for the first time since he covered the war there during the period 1970-73. He is filing a series of features on the country prior to the 10th anniversary on April 30 of the fall of Saigon. He reports from the village that became notorious as the site of the 1968 My Lai massacre by U.S. troops.

DOWN A dusty road, round a corner, through a village, turn left, watch out for the cyclist, and there is My Lai.

If there is a corner of Vietnam where bitterness at U.S. involvement in Vietnam may never die it is here, site of what the world knows as the My Lai massacre.

My Lai's story has been told many times since that day, March 16, 1968, when U.S. troops arrived in the hamlet looking for Viet Cong guerrillas.

When the soldiers left, Vietnam says 601 innocent men, women and children were dead, cut down by bullets, burned alive or beaten to death.

"It sounds like something nightmarish, bringing back to mind such names as Guernica ... Auschwitz," reads a leaflet distributed now to visitors at the My Lai Museum.

The death toll is disputed. A U.S. military investigation team estimated about 200 dead while Lieutenant William Calley, who commanded Charlie Company of the 1st Battalion, 20th Infantry Regiment, 11th Brigade, American Division, was charged with the murder of 102 civilians.

But to the Vietnamese there are no doubts. My Lai is the symbol of U.S. troops in Vietnam, and always will be.

At Son Tinh, where foreigners get permission to travel the dirt track from highway One to My Lai, the people's committee which administers the district is protective of their shrine.

"You have to understand that even now people here are still angry," says Vice-Chairman Nguyen On. "Every family in Vietnam suffered unhappiness but My Lai is the symbol of them all."

The local resentment runs deep. "The Americans could not even spell the name right. It is My Le, not My Lai," says cultural officer Bui Viet Chanh.

But what happened at My Lai became part of Vietnam's history so this is the spelling in official publications and also the name of the museum.

Museum curator Tran Bich, a schoolteacher at a village 10 kilometres away when the massacre happened, takes visitors with the

aid of a wooden pointer through the dry statistics of the tragedy — U.S. maps of the operation, photographs of victims piled together, weeping survivors, the weapons used, a scroll of the dead.

Mr. Bich said that since the museum was established, one year after the end of the Vietnam war on April 30, 1975, more than 500,000 people have visited here, including 250 foreign delegations.

Markers and plaques designate where groups of villagers were killed while overlooking the area is a large statue of a woman, cradling a child in her left arm and with her right hand upraised. Clustered at her feet are massacre victims.

Vietnam says there were only five survivors of the killings and the one who tells the story now is Pham Thi Trinh, who was 10 years old in 1968.

The four other survivors, three children like Pham Thi Trinh and an old woman, now live in other parts of the country, married or with relatives.

Pham Thi Trinh says through an interpreter that she lost all her family in the massacre — mother and father, six brothers and sisters, her grandmother, an aunt and an uncle. She escaped by hiding in a bedroom.

"I have no photograph of them. I have nothing. The soldiers burned everything of my family," she says.

Ask Pham Thi Trinh of the past and her eyes glisten with tears. Ask her of the future and her eyes clear. Ask her about Calley and U.S. soldiers and her voice rises.

Calley was sentenced to life imprisonment but eventually served only three years under house arrest at Fort Benning in Georgia.

"I will never forgive him or America," Pham Thi Trinh says. "I was just a little girl living in the heart of my family and hoping to become a beautiful woman. Now I have no dreams, just nightmares."

She is now 27 years old, an age when most Vietnamese women are married.

"I will marry in three years' time," she says firmly without explaining why 20 years must pass since the massacre before she will wed.

Selfies 150

'Third World' journalists polish skills in Tunis

By Jacquelyn S. Porth

TUNIS — Journalists from 11 countries gathered in Tunis to polish their writing and editing skills at the second annual "Third World" Professional Journalism Seminar last month.

Representatives attended the three-week seminar from Algeria, Egypt, India, Iraq, Jordan, Malta, Morocco, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia and Yugoslavia. The seminar, which was held under the auspices of The African Centre for the Training of Journalists and Communications in Tunis, was designed to improve the professional proficiency of the journalists and to give the participants an opportunity to learn about journalistic practices in other countries under a variety of circumstances.

Several learning tools were used for the seminar. For example, David Lamb of the Los Angeles Times told the reporters about his experiences working as a foreign correspondent. The participants had the opportunity to view videotapes about other working journalists as well.

The sixteen participating journalists listened to lectures, read assigned texts, participated in laboratory exercises and conducted "live" reporting assignments under the guidance of an experienced teaching team.

Dr. A. Hester, a professor at the Henry W. Grady School of Journalism and Mass Communication at the University of Georgia, directed the teaching staff. His work was complemented by that of Dr. Jim Richstad, a professor at the University of Oklahoma's School

of Journalism and Professor Lynell Burkett, the Director of the Journalism Programme at San Antonio College in San Antonio, Texas.

These academics were assisted by Mr. Radhesyam Purohit of the Press Trust of India (who is based in Bonn, West Germany) and Mrs. Ljubica Markovic of the Yugoslav News Agency in Tanjug. These non-aligned nation journalists were viewed as particularly useful in bringing non-U.S. perspectives to the teaching format, according to Dr. Hester's final report on the seminar.

The instructors commented on the high level of competence of many of the seminar participants and of the rapid progress made by those journalists who had less experience than the others at the beginning of the programme.

During the seminar, participants had the opportunity to discuss the problems they encounter as journalists as well as their personal career paths. In several cases, the journalists brought examples of their publications for a general critique.

A two-day trip to Monastir, Sousse and Kairouan in Tunisia was organised for the journalists. They were assigned to write about Monastir, where Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba was born; Sousse, the third largest city in the country; and Kairouan, the site of the oldest Islamic mosque in North Africa.

"I have worked with dozens on international meetings, conferences, seminars and workshops in the Asia-Pacific region and cannot think of one that had such a

uniformly high quality of participants in their motivation, abilities and desire to learn," said Dr. Richstad in his evaluation of the seminar.

Besides their other activities, which included attending press conferences and speeches, the journalists also viewed a slide show presentation on new technological developments in the field of communications.

The final evaluation by the journalists themselves indicated a preference for future programmes to last at least one week longer. Otherwise the participants described the seminar as "highly successful." They were particularly pleased with "the highly practical and down-to-earth approach" which was applied to the news-writing and editing teaching formats.

Jordan Times reporter Saleemeh B. Ne'matt took part in the seminar, which he described as "three weeks of constant interaction and exchange of views on key journalistic issues among the participants and the teaching staff."

Mr. Ne'matt said the seminar, which involved organised cultural and social activities, also helped participants "assess their journalistic abilities and identify areas where they lacked proficiency, in order to improve in these areas."

He said the three weeks were so hectic with laboratory exercises, lectures, video shows, text reading, reporting assignments and organised activities to the extent that one participant said jokingly at the conclusion of the seminar: "Now I can return to my strenuous

job back home... and relax."

The other participants were Mrs. Khadija Boudaba from the Algerian news agency (APS), Mr. Mahmoud Abdul Aziz from the Egyptian Al-Ahram daily, Mr. Monish Sanjay Suri from the Indian Express, Mr. Charles Callus from the Independent Print of Malta, Mr. Kassou Abdul Rahman from the Moroccan news agency (MAP), Mr. Abdullah Bin Suleiman from the Omani Daily Observer, Mr. Ahmad Al-Tawairqi from the Riyadh Daily, Mr. Srdja Lalevic from the Yugoslav news agency (Tanjug), Mr. Saadoun Makki Al-Janabi from the Baghdad Observer and from Tunisia Mr. Ouerghi Nejib of La Presse, Mr. Zuhair Guembri from the Tunisian news agency (TAP), Mrs. Ben Romdhane Khalfallah Zohra from TAP, Mrs. Douki Khalfallah Leila from TAP, Mr. Ali Trabets from the Ministry of Information and Dhaoui Mahfoudh from the West German Interpress Service (IPS) news agency.

"Journalistic skills of applicants were increased considerably as was their knowledge of their profession and of each other as persons," according to Dr. Hester.

The seminar was supported by the Tunisian Ministry of Information, the Friedrich Naumann Foundation and the U.S. Information Agency. It was modelled on the National News Agency seminar which was held under the same sponsorship last year.

"The Tunis seminars result in a very useful and effective partnership where all parties work



Posing outside the African Centre for the Training of Journalists and Communications in Tunis (from left to right) Saadoun A. Janaby from Iraq, Khadija Boudaba from Algeria, Srdja Lalevic from Yugoslavia and Saleemeh Ne'matt from Jordan.

cooperatively on a multi-lateral basis," said one American official who is familiar with the programme — (USIA, J.T.)

Young Jordanian band 'Mirage' promotes oriental-Western music

By Sana Atiyeh
Special to the Jordan Times

A VERY promising young, local rock group that has emerged recently in Jordan is "Mirage" — a band consisting of four members. This group is not an ordinary Jordanian band — the music is completely original, written and composed by the members. The style used in their music is oriental-Western: In all their songs there is always a touch of oriental/Arabic background, distinguishing "Mirage" from other rock groups.

Wa'el Abu Nuwar, Jamal Taher, Khaled Bayyat, all 27, and Najla Madani, 16, are the bunch who make up this group. "Mirage" was formed in September 1984 by the three, and Najla later joined them in December. Since the groups' formation, five songs have been released: "My Own", "Give Yourself Away", which is an upbeat song; "On the Run", also upbeat; "Palestine", a song with strong words and powerful music; and "Just Leave", the first song introducing Najla. (All these songs have been on Radio Jordan's English Service).

All three men write the music and lyrics, with help from Najla. All of them also play all the instruments, although Khaled is the major drummer; Najla sings, and sometimes plays the guitar. Although only in the 10th grade at the Rosary College, Najla is the first original songs in English, Wa'el comments, "Najla's being in the band is a very big asset for us. She is very talented and clever in using her voice." She practises after school and every free time she has to improve her voice, and her parents encourage her to do so.

Wa'el, Khaled, and Jamal, also have other professions, although both Wa'el and Khaled are in the music business. Wa'el owns and runs Tyche Studio, the only recording studio in Jordan. Since the

opening of the fully-equipped studio in September 84, it became easier to put "Mirage" together. And it became easier for other local bands, both in Arabic and English, to record their music, because before they were forced to go abroad to do that. Wa'el also writes words and music for TV commercials and records them; up to now he has already done 20 or so advertisement songs. Khaled owns a music shop where he sells records and tapes, and he is the general agent for Samonics. Jamal is a businessman; he and his family own several trading companies, plus various cinemas in Amman.

How was it so easy to form "Mirage"? As children, Wa'el, Jamal, and Khaled went to the same school, were classmates, good friends, and in fact, they had their own little rock band at the age of 12; they called themselves the "Mad Gaps." Their similar interests and taste in music bound them together. They all listened to progressive music, Pink Floyd, Jethro Tull, and other rock groups that were always on the American and British charts in the late '60s, early '70s. By the time Wa'el and Jamal were only ten, they played the piano almost perfectly, and Khaled was great on the drums. They all taught themselves to play the instruments, they did not study music. At that time, there was a local band that called themselves "Dead End," led by George Sa'adi. George was the first person who helped the young boys to play chords. "Mad Gaps" would practise on "primitive instruments" because they could not be found here at the time. Khaled made his own drums, and we would practise at his house in the store-room," Jamal recalls smilingly. The first time they ever played in public was at the school for the senior's graduation ceremonies. Then they kept playing at the school, and at few (night) clubs in Amman. Although their only performed matinee, their parents would not approve. "So we did it behind our

parents' backs," remembers Wa'el, "and George was generous and would let us use his bands' instruments."

At the age of 15, "Mad Gaps" broke up when Wa'el went to school in England, where for his first two years there, he did not touch a musical instrument. Jamal, however, and kept up their music; and Jamal would buy books to learn more about music and reading notes. Wa'el bought a guitar and started playing again, and in '77, he wrote his first song — ever, since he has been writing a song a month. In '80 at the University in England, he formed his own band called "Sabotage", where they would have concerts at the university every two months. Wa'el came back to Amman in '83, saw his old friends, and talked about starting their own rock group again. The reason that stalled them over a year was that they had to play in night clubs in order to be known; and they did not want to play there because they feel there is no future in that. The opening of Wa'el's studio in September '84 is what initiated them finally, and they could record their first song.

There is, however, a serious difficulty that "Mirage" faces: They cannot make records of their music because there is piracy in Jordan; there is no copyright laws here. If they release a record, they would probably sell only one, the buyer would record it on thousands of tapes and sell them — "Mirage" would lose a great deal. (Their recordings are all done on reel-to-reel tapes). Jamal's cinema business also suffers from the lack of copyright laws. He says, "Video tapes are in the market before the movies arrive at the theatre (which is by the way, internationally illegal), so people do not go to the cinema because they have already seen the movies on video tape." Wa'el adds, "There is no copyright laws concerning any form of art in Jordan. And art is culture, but this way an artist can-



'Mirage' — From (left to right): Wa'el, Najla, Jamal, Khaled (front)

not produce something worthwhile, and there will not be 100 per cent professionally interested individuals. The government is discouraging art by not having the copyright laws, and there should be encouragement. An artist is the ambassador of his country, and we should be able to represent our culture to the outside world."

At the moment, "Mirage" is working on a song for Najla to sing called "The Sun in You," which is almost finished, and a song called "Work," (Wa'el being the lead singer). "Work" will be their first light number. They are also working on two songs written by their new lyricist, Johnny Snobar.

Johnny is an engineer by profession, but he has been writing poetry ever since he can remember. But he only began collecting his writings a year ago because he always gave them away as gifts. He never thought about publishing them because — "if art is not portrayed the way the artist feels, it might as well stay a private collection because we are dealing with feelings, not just words." He knew Jamal, Wa'el, and Khaled

chose. So I'm writing songs that will convey messages concerning our culture." He adds, "The belief in the success of this group is an inspiration by itself."

"Mirage" is planning to have summer concerts in June-July, hopefully at the Royal Cultural Centre. This will be the first time they perform live since the formation of the band, and are looking forward to it. The group's major hope, however, is to have local copyright laws in Jordan to enable them and all artists the comfort of really producing worthwhile art and to develop Jordanian culture further. They would like to some day represent Jordan in international musical festivals and be known internationally. They are also hoping to be known by a major record company and be able to release records. Their purpose in writing their music in English is in fact to translate their culture (Arabic) into a universally understood language — this is found in their oriental-Western style, and this is what makes "Mirage" a unique rock group indeed.

Pre-occupation Easter had a different taste

By The Reverend Musa Adeli

EASTER IS with us again. For the Christian a potent sign of hope and new life. Spring bursting into full summer. Endless possibilities. In thinking of Easter my mind goes back to my days in the Seminary at Beit Jala before the 1967 war. Those days, when visiting Jerusalem during the Easter season the air seemed to ring with the greetings of the people. In different languages one heard the Easter salutation echoing through the narrow streets: Happy Easter! *Ilmasiith Qam!* (Jesus is risen) we heard Greek too but mainly Arabic for 45,000 Christian Arabs lived in Jerusalem those days. Now, nearly 20 years later the number was dwindled down to 8,000. In the city where Christ died and rose again the streets no longer carry the cry "Christ is risen." True the number of Christians in and around Jerusalem does increase during the Easter season due to pilgrims and tourists, no-one seeming to notice that year by year the permanent Christian presence is slowly dying out. What is to become of Jerusalem? Is it to become a city of monuments? Precious and treasured monuments to be sure, but what are they in comparison with people? Christ came to give life to people, not monuments to dechristianised cities. His interest was always, and still is, with the human person not with stones. But where are the people now? The Christian people of Jerusalem? We know where most of them are. They are experiencing their own diaspora having gone to less hostile environments;

sometimes to good situations sometimes to spend the rest of their lives swallowed up in one of the vast camps.

When this Easter we exchange our greeting of *Ilmasiith Qam*, will we speak a thought for those 37,000 Jerusalem Arabs who used to keep this beautiful refrain alive in that city but who are now dispersed throughout the world? Will we have a thought for the 8,000 still there living out their lives under an occupation regime? Will we have a thought for the future, for the fact that if this exodus continues there will soon, yes very soon, come the time when tourists and pilgrims will be received into a totally non-Christian Jerusalem. The cry of *Ilmasiith Qam* forever silenced. Silenced in the sacred city where it was first heard.

What is the answer to the whole problem of the displaced Palestinian people? What can we do? Is a peaceful solution possible? Some of us may have influence with our governments — do we use it that they in turn may help towards a solution? Happy Easter! Can we really from our hearts send this greeting to our West Bank Arab Christians wherever they are? Can we say it in total sincerity knowing we are doing all we possibly can, however small that effort may be, for their plight?

One day maybe the streets of Jerusalem will again ring to the cry of *Ilmasiith Qam*. Until then let us carry it in our hearts praying that it will not be too long before the present dream comes true. **HAPPY EASTER!**

Canadian brewers wage a bottle battle

As Canada's big three beer brewers slug it out for market dominance, the shape of the bottle seems as potent a weapon as what it contains. Bernard Simon reports.

TORONTO — The mere shape of a beer bottle is proving to be one of the most potent weapons in a fierce and expensive struggle for market supremacy among Canada's three big brewers.

Two of the companies — the family-controlled Molson Group and Carling O'Keefe, a subsidiary of Rothmans of Pall Mall — published results late in February which clearly illustrate the mounting costs of the battle of the bottle, and show that, for the time being, Molson and Carling are on the losing side.

Carling set aside C\$11.7 million (\$8.36 million) in the third quarter to Dec. 31 to cover the disposal of about 200 million obsolete stubby bottles which, up to two years ago, were the Canadian beer industry's standard container. The provision follows a similar "bottle write-off" of C\$6.8 million in the year to March 31, 1984.

Squeezed by narrower margins and slipping market share, Carling's operating income plunged to C\$4.1 million in the December quarter from C\$13.4 million a year earlier.

Molson, which set off an intense price war last summer, suffered a 45 per cent drop in quarterly earnings to C\$7.8 million. The fall would have been even greater if higher profits from the company's timber and chemicals interests had not partially compensated for plummeting beer earnings.

Despite these setbacks, Carling and Molson are expected to reopen the offensive before the next beer drinking season gets under way in the summer. Their rival and the acknowledged frontrunner John Labatt expects "pretty severe retaliation" from Carling and Molson, according to Mr. Sidney Oland, president of Labatt's brewing subsidiary.

Labatt, where activities also include food processing, broadcasting and wine making, is controlled by the Toronto branch of the Bronfman family of Seagrams liquor fame.

Mr. Philip Koven, drinks industry analyst at Midland Doherty of Toronto, predicts that by the end of this year all three companies "are going to be pretty bruised and scarred. It's all-out marketing warfare." A Molson official says that brewers' margins have shrunk by between 20 per cent and 40 per cent in the past year.

The intense rivalry was illustrated in January when it was revealed that Labatt had kept its competitors out of a consortium helping to finance Toronto's majestic new domed sports stadium. Labatt — which also has a large interest in the Toronto Blue Jays baseball team — made its financial backing dependent on sole beer advertising rights and preferred supplier status at the stadium.

Carling, where non-beer interests include the Toronto Argonauts football team, has threatened to retaliate by barring the

Argos from playing at the city's new showpiece when the stadium is commissioned.

According to estimates by the securities firm Bache Securities, Labatt's share of the 20 million hectolitre a year beer market in Canada climbed from about 35 per cent to 40 per cent during 1984.

Of the three companies, Labatt has moved most decisively to replace the compact "stubbies" with long-necked bottles for its main brands, which include Labatt's Blue, Labatt's 50 and Budweiser. The company took a C\$20 million write-off for surplus stubby bottles in its fiscal 1984 accounts.

Labatt also gained ground with a number of clever marketing initiatives. It introduced twist-off caps, launched 500 millilitre bottles and a "Double Blue" package which includes two brands of beer in a single two-dozen bottle case.

Molson has the consolation that its market share has remained roughly constant at 31-32 per cent. The company has introduced aluminium cans in Ontario, and claims a slight improvement in market penetration over the past few months.

It is ironic that Carling should be the biggest loser so far. Carling started the stampede to long-necked bottles in May 1983 when, thanks to a manufacturing and marketing agreement with Miller Brewing of the U.S., it introduced the popular Miller High Life brand to Canada.

Its mistake was not to follow through, assuming that drinkers would be happy to buy other Carling brands — such as Black Label and Carlsberg — in the cheaper, compact bottle. Carling's ability to fight back has also been constrained by production difficulties at its main brewery in Ontario.

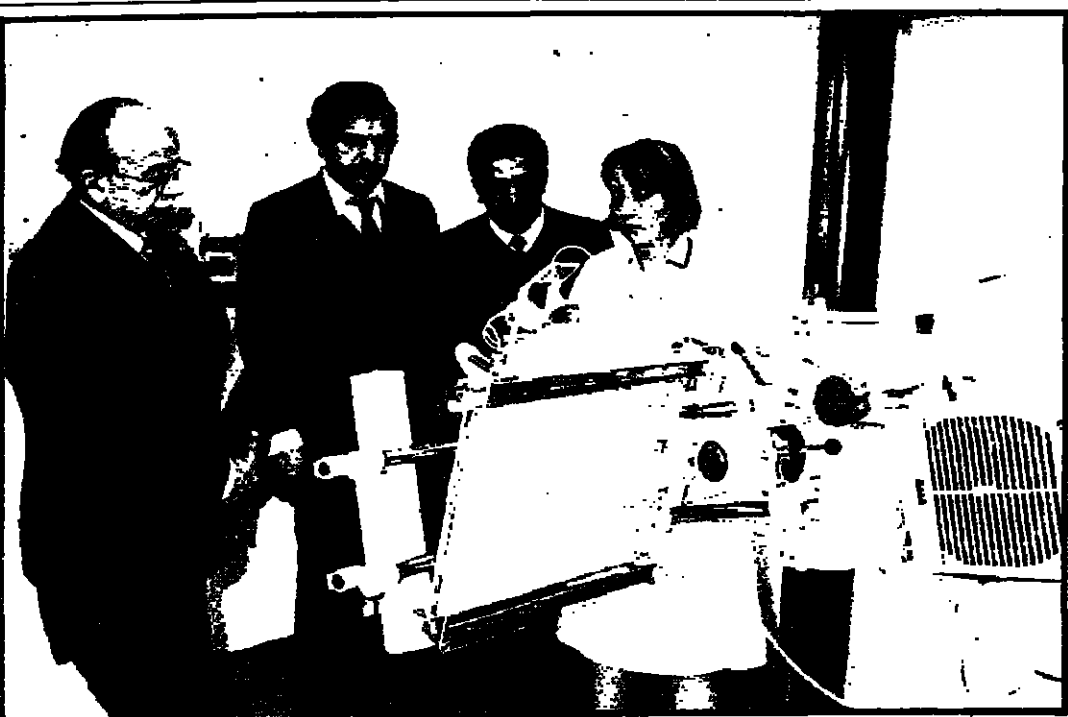
Market share has slipped in the past year from an estimated 29 per cent to 25 per cent. Sales volume slid by 16 per cent in the final three months of 1984, while total industry sales rose 3.8 per cent.

However, the chances for Labatt to push market share still higher appear limited. Mr. Oland says: "We have made sensational progress. Our job is to hang on to it." Labatt's strategy is expected to focus on new images for existing brands, but the other two companies are understood to be planning more tangible innovations.

Molson recently appointed as head of its beer division the manager who turned round its troubled lumber subsidiary. The company hints at the introduction of new brands, adding that "we're fairly confident that we're going to do better in the coming year". One much-remembered possibility is that Molson will launch the well-known U.S. Coors brand in Canada.

Carling's trump card is expected to be the introduction to Canada of another Miller beer.

— Financial Times news feature.



HEBRON DOCTORS: Three members of the Patients Friends Society (PFS) from Hebron, West Bank, are seen in discussion with a radiologist during their visit to the X-Ray Department at Maidstone Hospital, near London. The doctors, who visited Britain as guests of the government, are

(left to right) Dr. Hafiz Abdul Nabi, Chairman of the PFS Council, Dr. Mohammad Jihad Ewaili, member of the council and chairman of the Red Crescent Society, and Dr. Mahmoud Tamimi, member of the council (Crown photo)

UNICEF organises camelback search for hungry nomads

From UNICEF

TWO DOZEN camels bearing food medicines and relief workers set off on Saturday, March 30 for a remote and isolated region of the Sudan. The purpose of the expedition, organised by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), is to trace isolated families and hamlets of the Beja Nomads in the eastern region of Sudan and to bring them urgent assistance.

Thousands of their kindfolk have abandoned their traditional areas in the Red Sea hills to seek help in camps and settlements along the highway between Port Sudan and Kassala on the Ethiopian border. Many of those in the camps arrived in a desperate and pitiful state. Before the Sudanese authorities together with UNICEF and other partners could bring them help many children died of disease and malnutrition. An estimated 165,000 people in the Red Sea hills area alone are seriously affected by four consecutive years of drought which has devastated

grazing land as well as crops. Now that a coordinated effort has improved the condition of the displaced nomads efforts are being made to seek out those who were left behind.

Medical and relief workers have already climbed bare hillsides and dried beds of wadis (seasonal rivers) to deliver aid at the limits of four wheel drive vehicles. From these delivery points some nomads have been able to collect food and supplies. The UNICEF camel expedition will deliver initial assistance to the people where they are living and assess needs for further help and rehabilitation.

The undertaking begins on March 29, when a convoy of four-wheel-drive vehicles drive for eight hours from Kassala along rough tracks to camp at the hamlet of Sahara. At dawn on March 30 the expedition will proceed to the limit of vehicles to Dadat where the camel journey will commence.

They will follow a three-day circuit through mountain villages and hamlets returning to Dadat on



the fourth day. The team will undertake nutritional surveys involving mid upper arm circumference and weight for height measurements of children and infants. In the light of experience gained on this trip further expeditions will be planned.

The camel expedition is the idea of Samir Basta, UNICEF representative in Khartoum, as an attempt to find drought affected nomads who are currently beyond reach of relief activities.

The team which includes UNICEF Programme Officer Gianni Biogio and photographer Mari Antonietta will be accompanied by Sheikh Mohammad Sayyid a local leader and by several guides.

F.A. Cup semifinals go into extra time

Everton through to final; Liverpool, United to replay

LONDON (R) — Two enthralling English Football Association (F.A.) Cup semifinals, both of which went into extra time Saturday, ended with Everton reaching their ninth Wembley final but uncertain as to the identity of their opponents.

All-conquering Everton twice scored late goals to emerge somewhat fortunate 2-1 winners over gallant Luton at Villa Park. Birmingham, while Manchester United and Liverpool shared four goals in an equally dramatic encounter at Goodison.

Relegation-threatened Luton made nonsense of their league placing by taking a 37th minute lead through Ricky Hill and should have secured their first cup final appearance since 1959 long before Kevin Sheedy equalised with three minutes remaining.

Luton then discovered that lightning can indeed strike twice in the same place when Everton defender Derek Mountfield scored the all-important winner five minutes from the end of extra time.

Astonishingly, Liverpool took a similar path against Manchester United after falling behind to a goal by England skipper Bryan Robson in the 69th minute.

But with three minutes remaining, the United fans' chants of

'Wembley here we...' died in their throats as Irishman Ronnie Whelan forced the game into extra time with a superb equaliser.

The massive United choir broke into song with renewed gusto in the 98th minute when Whelan's Irish international colleague Frank Stapleton put the Old Trafford side back in front with a tremendous shot from 20 metres.

Yet again, however, their celebrations were premature as Liverpool forced a midweek replay when substitute Paul Walsh popped up in the dying seconds to make the scoreline 2-2.

While Luton make their exit from the big time to continue their struggle against relegation, Everton remain firmly on course to land the first division title, European Cupwinners' and F.A. Cups.

And though they are unlikely to voice any preference, there can be little doubt they would dearly love to crown an outstanding season by

lifting the F.A. Cup against arch rivals Liverpool next month.

Aberdeen's bid to land the Scottish Cup for an unprecedented fourth successive time received a minor setback when they were held to a goalless draw by Dundee United at Tynecastle Park, Edinburgh.

But if goals were in short supply there were thrills aplenty and few of the 30,000 spectators will want to miss next week's semifinal replay.

The other semifinal also ended in a draw at Hampden Park where first division Motherwell earned a second shot at Glasgow Celtic.

Gary McAllister shot Motherwell ahead in the 14th minute but Celtic, who have won the Scottish Cup on 26 occasions, hit back nine minutes later through former international midfielder Tommy Burns.

With Everton otherwise engaged, Tottenham kept alive their wafer-thin championship hopes when Mark Falco netted an 89th minute winner at Leicester, his 25th goal of the season.

Tottenham's 2-1 victory narrowed Everton's lead at the top to five points, though the league leaders have two games in hand.

East German Doerre wins Hiroshima marathon

HIROSHIMA, Japan (R) — East German Katrin Doerre won the first World Cup women's marathon Saturday in a disappointingly slow two hours 33 minutes, 30 seconds — almost seven minutes outside her personal best.

Doerre, 23, notched her sixth victory in seven marathons since 1982 with a powerful late surge but failed to better her best time of 2:26:52 set in East Berlin last July.

Warm temperatures and strong winds after two days' rain restricted the pace and may also affect times in the men's race Sunday.

Tanzania's Juma Ikangaa is firm favourite to win that race, but he is likely to be pushed by Ethiopian Kebede Balcha, world championship silver medallist in 1983, and Japanese twins Takeshi and Shigeru Soh.

Doerre said the early pace of Saturday's race, which drew 116 runners from 37 countries, was too fast for her.

"But I saved my strength and finished strong at the end as I have

done in previous races," she added.

Zoia Ivanova of the Soviet Union placed second in 2:34:17 with Karolina Szabo of Hungary third in 2:34:57. Italy won the team event through Laura Fogli, fourth in 2:35:45, Rita Marchisio, sixth, and Emma Seunich, 11th.

Gillian Burley of Britain started well to lead for the first five kms before dropping back to finish 41st in 2:47:36.

Three Soviet runners, including Raisa Smezhnova, one of the pre-race favourites after her bronze at the 1983 World Championships, shot into a big lead after six kms and looked headed for an easy victory.

But she felt a pain in her right thigh from about the 28-km mark, was overtaken by Doerre after 36 kms and fell away to finish 10th in 2:37:32.

The East German, winner of the Tokyo and Osaka races last year, said: "I couldn't see Smezhnova at first. But I saw her on the sights from about the 30 km point. Then she seemed tired and I thought I could catch her."

Yarmouk sports festival scheduled for April 22

IRBID (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan will patronise the University of Yarmouk sports week to be held in commemoration of the famous Islamic battle of Yarmouk on April 22 to 29, Al Ra'i daily reported Saturday.

The report said that the ceremony will start at the site of the battleground by lighting the tournament's torch and running it to the Yarmouk University stadium.

On April 23 there will be walking competition, on the 24th athletics, on the 27th finals in basketball, volleyball and handball, and on the 28th, a cross country race to be followed on the next day by motorcycle race and a football match to conclude the week.

Jordan invited to Portuguese race

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Portuguese Athletics Association has invited Jordan to participate in the 10th international cross country race to take place at the Portuguese city of Al Gharb on January 19, next year.

The race nicknamed by the Portuguese "Almond Blossom" extends five kilometres for women and 10 kilometres for men. Jordan was represented in last year's event, held also in Portugal.

by Miteab Fa'ouri and Amenah Odeh.

On the other hand, Jordan also received from the International Amateur Athletics Federation the schedule of international walking contests to be held: In Sweden on June 15 and 16. In France on June 22 and 23 and in Bulgaria on June 22 and 23.

Jordan gymnasts to compete in Morocco

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan will participate for the first time in gymnastics competitions during the forthcoming Arab sports tournament to be held in Morocco Aug. 2 to 16th.

This was decided during the last session of Jordan's Gymnastics Federation meeting chaired by the Federation President Dr. Awdeh Halteh.

The Jordanian Gymnastics team will intensify its training during the coming months in preparation for the contest.

Hagler-Hearns bout promises to be a classic showdown

LAS VEGAS (R) — In a sport where hyperbole reigns supreme, billing Marvelous Marvin Hagler versus Thomas 'hit man' Hearns as 'the fight' is thoroughly justified.

Their bout for Hagler's undisputed middleweight title on Monday night is the best that can be made in boxing today, matching, arguably, the two finest fighters in the world.

It is a classic showdown — a throwback to memorable fights between Muhammad Ali and Joe Frazier, Sugar Ray Leonard and Roberto Duran, Willie Pep and Sandy Saddler, Sugar Ray Robinson and Jake La Motta, and Rocky Graziano and Tony Zale.

It puts Hagler, a durable 30-year-old fighting machine who has not lost in nine years, against Hearns, a powerful puncher and skilled boxer who at 26 has lost only one of 42 pro fights.

Even the oddsmakers here, who often seem to know more about boxers than their managers, have hedged on this one. The fight is even money.

Adding to the drama, both Hagler and Hearns have shown an intense dislike of each other. The mutual antipathy appears to be genuine and not contrived.

Both enter the ring with major goals. It is Hagler's 11th defence as he aims to surpass former middleweight champion Carlos Monzon's middleweight record of 14 defences and to preserve his 35-fight unbeaten streak.

Hearns, after winning the WBA welterweight crown and the WBC super-welterweight championship, which he currently holds, aims to add a third title —

and then pursue the lightweight heavyweight.

To Hagler, who has a 60-2-2 record, the fight also offers the chance to establish himself conclusively as one of boxing's greatest middleweights.

"I look at this fight as my opportunity for recognition as a great fighter," said Hagler, still bitter at having had to wait until his 50th bout for a title shot and then being overshadowed by Ali, Leonard and Duran while fighting for less money. I will get the recognition I deserve as one of the greatest middleweight champions of all time.

Both men exude confidence, each convinced he will knock the other out or, failing that, certain he can outbox his opponent and win by a decision.

The popular theory among most boxing experts is if Hearns is to win, he must knock out the usually slow-starting Hagler within six rounds. Hearns says he will do so in the third.

By contrast, Hagler's chances increase if it goes beyond six rounds. He tends to grow stronger as a bout progresses.

Even Hagler's co-trainers, cope with an opponent who at 1.85 metres is eight cms taller and will have an eight-cm edge in reach.

Hagler's only two defeats, both in 1976, were against Bobby Watts and Willie Monroe, both of whom are 1.88 m tall.

Hagler subsequently knocked out Monroe twice and Watts once and employed Watts as a sparring partner for 'the fight'.

At 30 — some insiders think he is older — Hagler may be on the downside. "I think you're going

to see a fighter (Hagler) grow old overnight," said Hearns' Mentor, Emanuel Steward.

After beating Duran, Hagler was unimpressive in knocking out Juan Domingo Roldan of Argentina, but he found Mustafa Hamsho of Syria an easy target in winning by a third-round knockout.

Hearns' only defeat was on September 16, 1982, when he was stopped by Leonard in the 14th round while leading on points. Since then, he has won eight straight times, though in four of them he was forced the distance.

A capacity crowd of 15,128 will view the bout in an outdoor stadium at Caesars Palace, where the temperature at fight time is expected to be about 80 Degrees Fahrenheit (27 centigrade).

Millions more will view it on closed-circuit TV in the United States and Canada and by satellite in 70 countries.

Hagler is guaranteed \$5.6 million and Hearns \$4 million, the biggest purses in middleweight history.

Depending on closed-circuit revenues, Hagler could earn as much as nine million dollars and Hearns eight million, according to promoter Bob Arum, who has said the fight could gross in excess of \$40 million from closed-circuit television.

If so, it would surpass the record of 36 million generated by the Larry Holmes-Gerry Cooney heavyweight fight in 1982.

The fight is over 12 rounds to satisfy the World Boxing Council, which has jurisdiction over the bout. It will be scored by three judges.

Connors, Lendl sweep into WCT finals, semifinals

DALLAS (R) — Jimmy Connors and Ivan Lendl, the second and third seeds, restored a sense of order to the \$500,000 World Championship Tennis (WCT) finals Friday when they fought their way through tough quarter-final ties to a semifinal showdown.

Czechoslovak Lendl twice came from behind to outlast Stefan Edberg of Sweden 3-6, 7-6, 3-6, 6-1, 6-2 after Connors beat fellow-American Aaron Krickstein 7-5, 6-2, 6-3 to reach the last four.

It was Connors' first match since a back injury ruled him out of a tournament final last Sunday. And it followed a day after top-seeded John McEnroe and fourth-seeded Mats Wilander of Sweden suffered shock defeats.

Connors led his career series against Lendl 13-8, but the Czechoslovak has won their last three encounters.

"I'm not going to do anything different. No surprises," said the 25-year-old Lendl, who won here in 1982.

The other semifinal will pit Thursday's upset winners against each other. Sweden's Joakim Nyström, who stunned McEnroe 6-4, 7-6, 6-3, will face American Tim Mayotte, who beat Wilander 6-3, 6-1, 7-6.

Lendl's physical strength proved to be the decisive edge in his 186-minute match, which avenged his defeat by Edberg in Florida last February.

"I thought in the fourth and fifth sets he got tired," said Lendl, who broke Edberg's serve twice in each of those sets. "His serve lost a little speed. He was a little slower to the net."

For the first three sets the 19-year-old Swede served and volleyed superbly, forcing Lendl to produce superb passing shots and

Edberg broke Lendl in the fourth game to go up 3-1 in the opening set and held his own serve throughout to take control.

The second set went with serve until the Czechoslovak levelled the match by winning the tie-breaker 10-8, clinching the set with a forehand crosscourt passing winner.

Edberg bounced back and run off the last three games to win the third set, helped by a Lendl double-fault in the eighth game which presented him with a service break. But the Swede tired rapidly in the fourth and fifth sets allowing Lendl to storm back.

Connors, a two-time winner here, was playing his first match since defaulting — for his first time ever — from last Sunday's final in Chicago. He did not look hampered by his chronic back problem during the match.

Clouds threaten Masters golf

AUGUSTA, Georgia (R) — Dark storm clouds hung over the Lush Augusta National Golf Course Saturday, threatening to disrupt play in the third round of the Masters Golf tournament.

The first of the 60 players who survived the 36-hole cut left off at 10 a.m. (1500 GMT). But after a week of sunny weather and excellent conditions, the forecast was for rain and a possible thunderstorm in the afternoon.

Former Masters champions Tom Watson and Craig Stadler formed the final twosome of the day, due to go off just before 2 p.m. They shared the lead with Payne Stewart at four-under-par 140.

Neither Stewart nor Gary Hallberg, along in fourth place one stroke back, have won a major title and are best known for their trend-setting attire.

Stewart, who matched Watson's round of 71 Friday, wears pastel plus-fours, argyle stockings and a cap. Hallberg's trademark is a wide-brimmed felt hat.

American Gary Koch bogeyed last two holes Friday and was alone on 142.

Former Masters champions Severiano Ballesteros of Spain and Raymond Floyd were just three strokes back on 143 along with PGA champion Lee Trevino, Sandy Lyle of Britain and Bruce Lietzke.

Watson, winner here in 1977 and 1981, tried to put some distance between himself and the field by aggressive play over the final holes Friday, and he paid the price with bogeys at the 16th and 17th.

Late afternoon winds played a part in Watson's uncharacteristic lapse, but he admitted "I got too aggressive. I should have been more conservative."

Stadler, whose portly physique and bushy moustache earned him the nickname "The Walrus", jumped out of the pack with a five-under-par 67 despite poor driving.

But his flawless iron play, coupled with an improving putting touch, put him in ideal position to win his second Green Masters winners jacket. Stadler won this title in 1983.

With three second-place finishes on the U.S. tour this year, Stadler is hardly in a slump, but he has been struggling with the putter since missing the cut last month in Las Vegas.

"If I get some putts to drop, maybe something good will happen," he told reporters.

Lyle fired a brilliant 65 in his second round to share honours for the low-round of the tournament with American Curtis Strange, who made a remarkable 15-stroke swing from his opening 80.

In the event of rain storms a decision on suspension of play will be made by Augusta National officials.

In the recent past, however, suspended rounds have been made up the next morning, before that day's round.

Last year, rain and lightning delayed the third round, but the final round went off on schedule, although it, too, was suspended briefly because of rain.

In 1983, the second round was washed out completely and played on Saturday, but even the rain and darkness did not allow the second round to be finished until Sunday morning.

For the first time since 1973, the tournament was forced to a Monday final round, and Ballesteros won his second title by a convincing four-stroke margin.

Lloyd beats Ruzici

HILTON HEAD ISLAND, South Carolina (R) — Top seed Chris Evert Lloyd and second-seeded Manuela Maleeva of Bulgaria won straight-sets Friday to advance to the semifinals of the \$200,000 Hilton Head Women's Tennis Tournament.

Lloyd beat Romanian Virginia Ruzici 6-2, 6-0 and Maleeva defeated American Barbara Potter. Two other matches were suspended due to heavy rain.

Fourth-seeded Pam Shriver of the United States was leading 14-year-old Gabriela Sabatini of Argentina 7-5, 4-3, and West German Steffi Graf, seeded 11th, held a 6-1, 5-6 lead over Petra Huber of Austria.



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TANK	CLASS 84	ONCE UPON A TIME IN AMERICA	A LITTLE SEX	1- EXECUTION OF A DEAD MAN	MUJHE INSAAF CHAHYE	
(Colour)	(Colour)	(Colour)	(Colour)	(Colour)	(Colour)	
Performances: 3:30, 6:15 8:30, 10:30	Performances: 12:3 - 5:30-8	Performances: 3:00, 6:00, 9:00 p.m.	4 6:30 8:30 10:30 Abdall, behind ALIA offices	Performances: 12-3-7	Performances: 12-3-5:30-8	

Self in 100

Economy

India unveils liberal trade policy

NEW DELHI (R) — India's commerce minister unveiled a liberal trade policy that opens the economy further to imports of goods and technology.

Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh told a news conference private firms would now be able to buy foreign technology much more easily and equipment and licensing procedures would be simplified.

"By encouraging the flow of foreign technology and goods into India, we will help to improve the quality and output of domestic production," he said.

"You need food to live and grow. We need foreign technology and goods to develop our industry and exports," he told Reuters after the conference.

The new policy, which runs for

three years instead of one as previously, permits import without licence of 201 new items, including automobiles, electronics, and oil field equipment. It also allows easier import of computers for personal and commercial use.

The policy lets private firms import 53 new kinds of raw material and machinery, which previously could only be imported by state agencies.

The policy aims to cut India's growing trade deficit.

The deficit in the first nine months of 1984/85 ending in March was estimated at \$3 billion up from \$2.9 billion in the similar period last year.

India has had a trade deficit for 12 of the last 14 years.

Its principal exports are gems and jewellery, garments, mac-

hinery and transport equipment, marine products, tea, jute and other agricultural commodities.

India is setting up four export processing zones, in addition to two existing ones. Under Friday's policy, producers will have access to a larger amount of raw material and machines to produce goods for exports.

Diplomats said India has liberalised the economy and eased controls since Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi assumed power last year. India's open economy and vast domestic market have aroused foreign interest, they said.

The new policy did not, however, lift a ban on the import of cow fat and rennet, curdled cow milk, because Hindus regard the cow as sacred. Most of India's 730 million people are Hindus.

Soviet oil exports to Europe resume

ROTTERDAM (R) — The flow of Soviet crude oil exports to the West has resumed after a dry period lasting more than four months. West European dealers said Friday.

Severe winter weather hampered production and transportation and considerably raised Soviet domestic consumption, eroding export sales of oil and refined products since late November and cutting them off almost completely in February and March.

But the traders said the volume of Soviet oil business on the European spot or free market appeared to be returning to normal, and business in refined products such as heating oil was quite active.

The absence of Soviet supplies, along with the Arctic snap that gripped most of Europe earlier this year, helped brake the long downturn in oil prices for a while.

Several deals have been concluded for cargoes loading this month in the Baltic and the Black Sea, but traders said rates had fallen slightly below Moscow's official price.

They noted the supplies had resumed when many European refineries were partly or fully closed for maintenance, and when there had been a fall in winter heating oil needs that had not been fully compensated by growing demand for petrol.

Soviets likely to start commercial output off Vietnam

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union is

likely to start commercial oil production off Vietnam in the South China Sea, a leading Japanese daily newspaper said in Tokyo Friday.

The Asahi Shimbun quoted U.S. government sources as saying the Soviet Union had carried out successful oil drilling tests about 100 kilometres southeast of Vung Tau in southern Vietnam and was expected to start full-scale crude production in the future.

The U.S. sources said the Soviet Union succeeded in sinking a well producing 2,500 barrels of crude per day last May.

The said test drilling was still underway at several other locations with about 1,000 Soviet workers assembled in the port and resort town of Vung Tau.

In 1980, Moscow and Hanoi agreed to jointly conduct survey and test drilling for development of oil and natural gas in waters off the southern coast of Vietnam.

The oil from the offshore oil fields in the South China Sea was likely to be shared by the Soviet Union and Vietnam, the sources said.

The mass-circulation daily also quoted other U.S. government sources as saying it was very likely that the offshore crude would be supplied for use at the Soviet facilities at Cam Ranh Bay where medium-distance F-16 badger bombers are stationed.

The sources said the waters off Vung Tau had been considered promising by U.S. oil firms which conducted test drilling in the area in the early 1970's.

U.N. fails to agree formula for global economic dialogue

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The United Nations General Assembly adjourned Friday after failing again to find a formula for launching negotiations on a reordering of the global economy between developed and developing countries.

Delegates will continue informal private discussions in hopes of obtaining agreement before the 40th General Assembly, which begins on Sept. 17, or at a resumed 39th session.

The Third World has been trying for years to get the industrialised countries to come to the negotiating table to address their concerns and grant them more assistance in what has been termed "the new international economic order."

Mr. Ahmad Khalil of Egypt, chairman of the Group of 77 developing countries, leading the campaign, told the assembly that the Third World was flexible on the issue but that this spirit had not been reciprocated.

He accused the industrialised states of having shied away from a genuine, meaningful dialogue aimed at promoting the interests of all countries on a basis of justice, equality and mutual benefit.

For the United States, Mr. Alan Keyes said the Reagan administration would maintain its cooperative interest and play a full and active role.

On a proposed set of guidelines for apportioning member states' assessed contributions to the U.N. budget, which was approved without vote, Mr. Keyes said there was a growing perception "that most U.N. members intend to give as little and take as much as possible."

The United States pays one-fourth of the assessed budget and makes substantial voluntary gifts to the system.

Meanwhile, Western leaders will use a scheduled summit in Bonn at the start of May to build on an agreement made in Paris Friday which has launched a new campaign to demolish barriers obstructing world trade, Western ministers and diplomats said.

Finance and trade ministers from the 24-nation Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) agreed that preparatory talks should start this summer leading to a new round of multilateral trade talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The final communiqué from the two-day meeting in Paris called for the formal GATT round to start "as soon as possible" with some countries supporting the United States in calling for early

1986 as a target date. Although no date was formally set, ministers said that the seven-nation economic summit in Bonn could work out the first steps what is likely to be a long negotiating process.

U.S. special trade representative Mr. William Brock told journalists that no subject need be excluded from the GATT talks although the OECD communiqué referred to agriculture, high technology, computers, telecommunications and services as topics deserving particular attention.

The talks will bring together developing, newly industrialised and major industrialised nations, whose economic interests often conflict.

Mr. Brock expressed optimism that the preparatory meeting could complete its work in six or seven months but European Community (EC) Trade Commissioner Willy De Clercq warned that negotiations would be arduous.

An early dividend from the goodwill generated by Friday's decision was an agreement to defuse a long-running feud between Paris and Washington over hidden export subsidies.

Ministers agreed a minor revision of the rules governing foreign aid-subsidised exports and agreed to look at more far-reaching measures on mixed credits by the end of September.

U.S. refiners may need protection

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States may eventually have to take steps to protect its oil refining industry from inexpensive foreign petroleum products, U.S. Energy Secretary John Herrington said Friday.

But he said there was no reason for the government to intervene yet, despite calls by some U.S. refiners for higher tariffs on refined products such as petrol.

"At this point in time, I think the free market can work," Mr. Herrington said in an interview with wire service reporters.

"I do foresee a time and circumstances where some government involvement would be necessary, but it certainly isn't now," he said.

The issue could lead to a clash between two basic Reagan administration goals: Promoting U.S. energy independence while minimising government involvement in the energy business.

Several independent U.S. refiners and some major oil companies have said rising imports of petroleum products could force more refinery shutdowns, threatening U.S. energy security.

More than 100 U.S. oil refineries have closed since 1981.

Some companies, saying the flood of imports is adding to their financial woes, have begun a public

relations campaign calling for some form of government protection from the imports.

Mr. Herrington said the energy department is studying the U.S. refiners' claims and President Reagan is aware of them.

There is some evidence to indicate that some refined oil products are being dumped on the American market in violation of U.S. trade laws, he said.

In other matters, Mr. Herrington said he saw coal and nuclear power assuming a greater share of the country's energy use in the future.

He also said he did not understand why the U.S. navy's nuclear power programme had operated flawlessly while the civilian nuclear power programme was riddled with problems.

"I am interested in the industry taking a big look at themselves," he said.

OECD inflation slackens

PARIS (R) — Inflation in major non-communist countries eased slightly in February as food prices slowed down after a sharp increase in January, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) said Friday.

Food prices were boosted in January by exceptionally cold weather over much of the northern hemisphere, and in a statement the OECD said they were still rising twice as fast in February as prices overall in North America and Europe.

It said consumer price inflation among its 24 member states averaged 0.5 per cent in February, down from 0.6 per cent in January.

The increase over the previous 12 months was unchanged at 4.9 per cent, compared with 5.3 per cent in the year to February 1984. But the six-month increase accelerated to 2.5 per cent from 2.3 per cent in the half year to January.

The OECD said energy price movements were mixed in February as retail prices outside North America were affected by the rise in the dollar. Trends in other sectors were little changed or slightly easier than three months earlier.

The OECD's figures show Britain's inflation changed most abruptly among the major nations. British prices rose 0.8 per cent in February after a 0.4 per cent January rise.

Belgian inflation rose on a monthly basis to one per cent from 0.6 per cent, compared with zero in November 1984, but the West German figure eased to 0.4 per cent from 0.6 per cent the previous month.

The highest annual inflation rate was in Turkey at 54.6 per cent in the year to February, up from 47.5 per cent a month earlier.

Among the seven major countries, Italy had the highest annual rate of nine per cent, down from 9.1, while the lowest was West Germany at 2.3 per cent, up from 2.1 per cent in the year to January.

UAE to boost cement output
ABU DHABI (OPECNA) — The United Arab Emirates (UAE) will increase its annual cement production from 5.3 million to six million tons with the completion of the Umm Al-Jaiwain plant later this year.

With seven cement plants in production, the UAE is the second largest producer in the Middle East after Saudi Arabia. The Khaleej and Ras Al Khaimah plants have an annual output of one million tons each.

Output at the other plants ranges between 500,000 to over 790,000 tons a year.

Jordan's energy conservation campaign gathers momentum

By P.V. Vivekanand
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Jordan's national campaign to reduce the consumption of energy and regulate the growth of the increasing demand for energy has picked up momentum and several studies are being conducted by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources to determine what possible measures could be adopted to achieve the goal of less than one per cent growth in overall energy consumption by the year 1987.

The ministry, in cooperation with various other concerned departments, is conducting several parallel surveys on various sectors that have been registering high growth in energy consumption over the years. One of such studies, focusing on large industries in the Kingdom and their appropriation of energy, is being carried out by the U.S. firm Bechtel International under a \$682,000 contract from the ministry.

The Bechtel study and its recommendations are expected to be submitted to the ministry by early 1986. The contract for the study was signed in mid-March and a Bechtel team conducted a preliminary survey and gathered information on the industrial sector in Jordan and the collected data is being processed for the next phase of the study.

The study apparently conforms with an announcement last December by Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Hisham Al-Khatib that 10 leading industries in Jordan will be closely scrutinised as part of the government's programme to reduce the consumption of energy. According to the 1983 annual report of the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) the industrial sector accounted for about 44 per cent of the total electricity consumed in the year in the Kingdom, representing a growth of five per cent since 1980.

Other studies being organised by the ministry include one on the transport sector and another on electrical load management. The first will tackle various aspects of fuel consumption by the Kingdom's transport sector and draw up recommendations to rectify abnormalities, according to Rashad Abu Ras, director of the Industrial Energy Department at the ministry. The second study, which will focus on electrical loads in various regions during peak and off-peak hours, is aimed at adopting an effective strategy to ensure an even distribution of load at any given time, Mr. Abu Ras said.

In the domestic sector, which accounted for 35 per cent of electricity consumed in Jordan in 1983, the ministry has already adopted several measures to curb wastage and make more effective use of electricity for lighting purposes. Such measures include a higher tariff for consumers who

use 165 kilowatts or more of electricity per month, and mass media campaigns to remind consumers not to waste electricity and the latest move came when Jordan switched on summer time on April 1. The move to summer time until Sept. 30 is expected to result in a 20 per cent saving of electricity used for lighting purposes.

Jordan imported oil worth about \$600 million in 1984 to meet its energy requirements, according to unofficial estimates. The campaign to reduce energy consumption and thereby cut down the oil bill was launched by the ministry late last year following a government announcement that it was reducing its subsidy on imported oil.

"We hope to bring down to four per cent the annual growth in energy demand in 1985 from the six per cent it registered in 1984," Mr. Abu Ras said. "In 1986 we expect it to come down to three per cent and our hopes are that it will be between zero and one per cent by the year 1987," he said.

Simultaneous with the reduction of subsidies on imported oil, the government also announced increased spending on oil exploration in the Kingdom. Oil has been found in the Azraq region, in the northeastern part of Jordan, but no definite figures are available on how much oil the region's oil wells could produce in the immediate future.

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YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, APRIL 14, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day of varying influences, for the early morning is fine for health treatments, while the afternoon brings some delays in putting vital tasks into effect.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) If you want support for a new interest, see your friends early if you can and allow for any possible delays.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) A worldly affair can be handled well in the morning, but later a disgruntled partner can pose a problem, if you permit.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Take time for meditation in the morning, then forget dull chores about the house and tonight you make fine new contacts.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Do whatever will please your closest tie in the morning, and later steer clear of expensive entertainment.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Being with individuals who awaken your mentality is wise in the morning, but later avoid a tense condition at home.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You find better ways of getting chores done early, then off to visit older individuals you like.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Early plan the evening's fun and then don't involve yourself in monetary matters so that the afternoon can be enjoyable.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Your best bet is to stay at home with your family. Show that you are clever and devoted as well. Avoid driving, if possible.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Forget worries and concentrate on whatever is of a constructive nature and make fine plans for the days ahead.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) If you're clear of a bigwig who has prejudices, you can easily see how to become more successful in the future.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You can have fine ideas coursing through your mind so make the most of them, and forget that outsider who is busy.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Meditate and be more in tune with the truth. Be content at home in the evening and have a delightful time with your loved one.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will easily go along with highly advanced ideas and can understand them thoroughly, but if the education is more or less antiquated, the fine promise here could be greatly curtailed. Give cultural advantages.

'Hong Kong will lose to Singapore'

SINGAPORE (R) — Hong Kong will lose its present edge over Singapore as a financial centre as it revises taxes upwards and imposes more control on the banking sector, according to trade and industry minister Mr. Richard Hu.

Mr. Hu, in an interview on state-run television Friday night, said Hong Kong would lose its laissez-faire business climate with the introduction of stiff banking laws following recent bank failures.

Mr. Hu, who will switch jobs with Finance Minister Tony Tan in the next two weeks, admitted that Singapore's tax structure had to be simplified and said some taxes could be lowered as the island's economy grew.

He said, however, Singapore could not afford to offer too many financial incentives and be classified as a tax haven because it would then lose all trade preferences with major partners.

"We also have to be very careful that the financial incentives we provide to the banking sector do not undermine our tax treaties around the world. We don't want to be classified as a tax haven," he said.

With seven cement plants in production, the UAE is the second largest producer in the Middle East after Saudi Arabia. The Khaleej and Ras Al Khaimah plants have an annual output of one million tons each.

Output at the other plants ranges between 500,000 to over 790,000 tons a year.

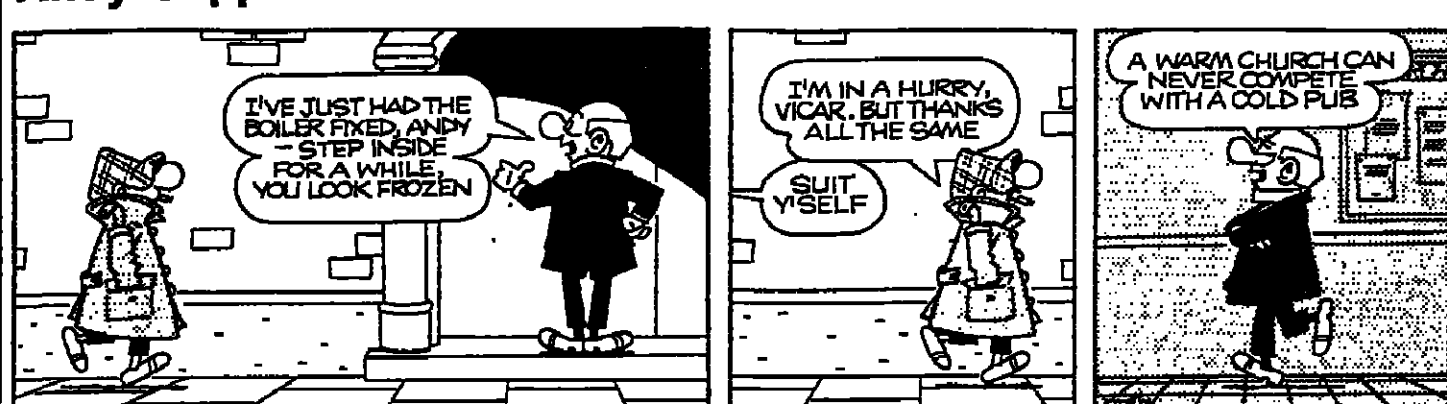
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LAIDY
MOBUX
REESIO
BENTON

WHAT PEOPLE WITH TIRELESS ENERGY OFTEN BECOME.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CHIDE OWING ASSAIL INFANT
Answer: People go to great "lengths" to reduce this—WIDTHS

20 killed, 79 injured in Spanish restaurant blast

MADRID (AP) — An explosion believed caused by a bomb virtually levelled a restaurant popular with U.S. servicemen Friday, killing at least 20 people and injuring 79, Madrid's provincial government office said Saturday.

Three of the victims died Saturday morning in Madrid hospitals, the governor's office said. Three others were considered seriously injured.

No Americans have been identified as among those killed by the blast at El Descanso Restaurant 14 kilometres north west of the Spanish capital, on the main highway to Barcelona, a U.S. embassy spokesman said Saturday.

The restaurant was halfway between Madrid and the U.S.-leased base at Torrejon where some 3,000 Americans are stationed.

A spokesman at the Madrid City Morgue said eight bodies, seven men and one woman, had not yet been identified.

Fifteen Americans were wounded in the blast. All but one, Eugene Walden, were treated and released, according to the U.S. embassy and Torrejon Base, Walden, whose hometown was not known, remained at the Hospital Del Aire, a Spanish Air Force facility in Madrid.

Juan Jose Gonzalez, son of owner Jose Gonzalez, said there were about 25 Americans among the 150 people in the restaurant when the blast occurred around 10:45 p.m. (2045 GMT).

Carlos Granados, the judge investigating the explosion, told reporters that officials searching

the debris were working on the hypothesis that the explosion was caused by a bomb.

He said investigators had discarded the possibility that the explosion was caused by a gas leak or faulty heating system in the three-story restaurant.

The explosion occurred less than a month before U.S. President Ronald Reagan's scheduled May 6-N visit to Madrid.

Friday night and early Saturday, a Madrid radio station and the office of the province governor Jose Maria Rodriguez Colorado received anonymous calls claiming responsibility for the explosion on behalf of Basques, but the calls later were judged by authorities to be bogus.

Jose Luis Garcia Jimenez, manager of the neighbouring motel Avion, said the blast caused the restaurant roof to cave in over the bar area where many people were waiting for tables.

Barbara Grecher, of Los Angeles, California, who was eating in the restaurant with five others at the time of the blast, told the Associated Press she thought "either an airplane or a bomb" had hit the restaurant.

The restaurant is located near the end of the main runway of Madrid International Airport.

"It was just like a boom," Mrs. Grecher said. "Then the ceiling came down on us and all the lights

went out and I thought my husband was dead."

Mrs. Grecher and her husband, Elmer, who are visiting Spain, were treated for minor injuries at a nearby hospital and released.

Juan Jose Gonzalez, son of the owners of El Descanso and who was working the bar at the time of the blast, told the Antena 3 radio station he was certain a bomb caused the explosion.

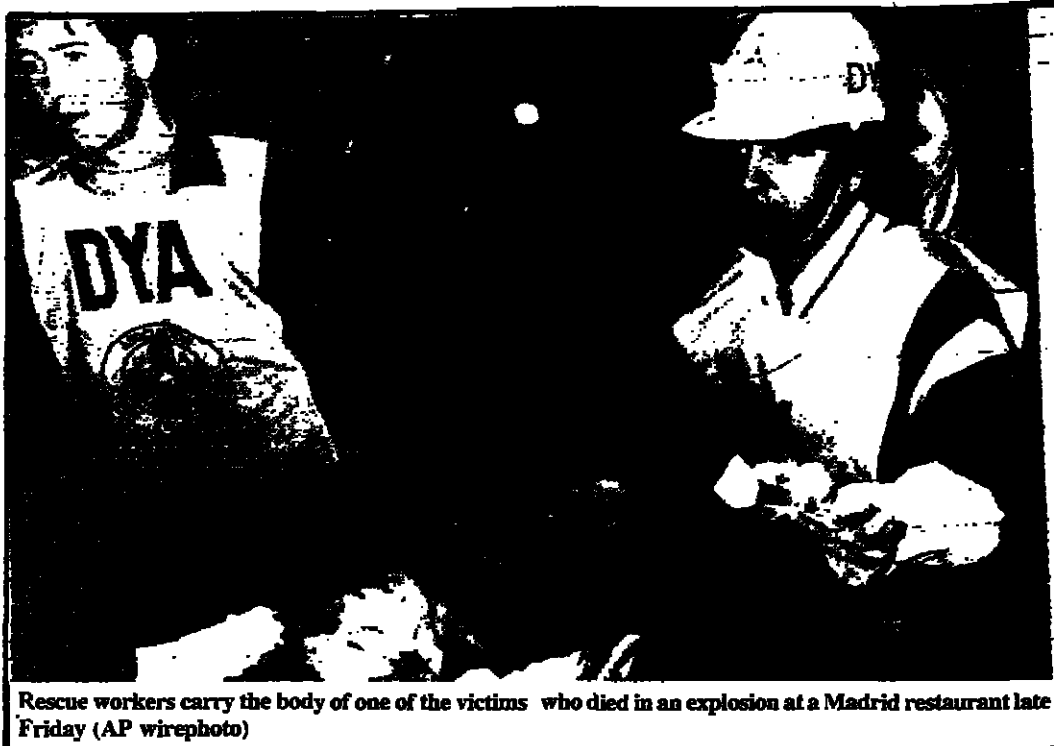
"First I felt a brief vibration. Then the doors of the rest rooms came flying towards me. Then I was completely covered by pieces of plaster," he said.

Police said the three-story building was nearly flattened by the blast. The restaurant was on the ground floor, and its owner and employees lived in the upper two floors.

Firemen told the Antena 3 radio that they had found the butane gas tanks in the restaurant kitchen intact — another indication the explosion had been caused by a bomb.

At midnight, firemen using bulldozers began removing debris in a search for other victims. As the firemen worked national police explosives experts also began sifting through the rubble to determine the cause of the blast.

In December, a small terrorist organisation known as the Anti-Fascist Revolutionary First of October Group claimed responsibility for placing bombs on a pipeline carrying jet fuel to the two U.S.-leased air bases at Torrejon and Zaragoza as part of an anti-NATO campaign. The bombs caused slight damage.



Rescue workers carry the body of one of the victims who died in an explosion at a Madrid restaurant late Friday (AP wirephoto)

Thatcher: No quick results from Geneva

COLOMBO (R) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher Saturday cautioned the West not to expect early results from resumed disarmament talks between the United States and the Soviet Union.

But Mrs. Thatcher said she believed President Reagan and new Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev were convinced there must never be another World War — nuclear or conventional.

She is the only major Western figure to have held substantive talks with both leaders in the last few months.

Addressing Sri Lanka's parliament on her six-nation Asian tour, Mrs. Thatcher said the arms control negotiations in Geneva would be long and difficult.

"We should not expect any early results," she said.

"I know from my talks that both leaders are convinced that another World War, nuclear or conventional, should never take place."

"I believe too that a basis could

be found to assure the security of both sides at a lower level of armaments."

Mrs. Thatcher, a close Reagan ally, met Mr. Gorbachev in London last December before he came to power and deemed she could "do business" with him.

However she gave short shrift earlier this week to his unilateral move to temporarily halt deployment of Soviet medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. She said it was unacceptable because it froze an enormous Soviet superiority in place.

In her speech Saturday, Thatcher said the West must guard against facile assumptions that nuclear weapons were uniquely evil and threatening because deterrence had worked for the last 40 years and played an important part in maintaining peace in Europe.

"Nor must we assume that a world without nuclear weapons would necessarily be peaceful," she added.

Her address was boycotted by

the sole member of the pro-Moscow Sri Lanka Communist Party and another left-wing parliamentarian.

Mrs. Thatcher, feeling the effects of a hectic tour that has taken her to five countries in the last nine days, was troubled by a heavy cold.

Coughing fits interrupted her speech several times and she said finally: "I am sorry. It's a combination of your climate and your air conditioning."

She was expected to fly on to New Delhi later Saturday to meet Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

Mrs. Thatcher, the first British leader to visit Sri Lanka in a quarter of a century, advocated a path of consultation and reconciliation to resolve the island's ethnic troubles with the minority Tamil population.

She sympathised with the efforts of President Junius Jayewardene's government to combat Tamil guerrillas fighting for a separate state.

3 blacks die in S. African protests

UITENHAGE, South Africa (R) — Three blacks were shot dead in protests in the troubled eastern cape as thousands began gathering for a mass funeral Saturday for blacks killed by South African police last month.

Police headquarters in Pretoria said two men died when two black policemen and a court interpreter fired on three separate crowds of up to 200 each attacking their homes in Port Elizabeth's Zwile township overnight.

In KwaZakhe township nearby a man was fatally wounded when a black policeman fired shots at a crowd that had petrol-bombed his home. Two other policemen in the township fired at crowds petrol bombing their homes but no injuries were reported.

Police said they used teargas, rubber bullets and birdshot in a number of overnight riots as crowds attacked police patrols and private property in the eastern and northern Cape.

In townships at Uitenhage near Port Elizabeth, thousands of blacks from across South Africa gathered early Saturday for the mass funerals.

Two speakers at the burial service will be a major South African anti-apartheid church leader, Nobel Peace Prize winner Desmond Tutu and Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches.

Convoys of buses brought blacks from across South Africa to Uitenhage, where police and troops were preparing a huge crowd control operation.

Boesak told reporters Saturday he was attending the funerals because "the events of bloody Thursday are historical. It is a day that people in South Africa and the world will not forget."



Lone condo: egg hatches successfully

SAN DIEGO, California (AP) — A lone condor egg taken from the wild hatched successfully on Thursday, revealing a 6.8 ounce chick named Kaweah, the only California condor expected to hatch this year, officials said. Kaweah, a Yokuts Indian word meaning "place near Sequoia," was returned to the incubator after hatching with the help of a hatch crew comprised of a wild animal park veterinarian and the condor keepers. The bird's sex will be determined in about six months after blood chromosome tests are conducted. The bird was considered healthy, park spokeswoman Martha Baker said. Kaweah is the only one expected after an original forecast of 13 eggs this season. Zoo Spokesman Jeff Jouett said there are only between nine and 13 condors in the wild.

Body intact after 11 years in grave

MANILA (R) — The body of a 55-year-old woman buried 11 years ago was found intact when exhumed by relatives from her grave in the central Philippines, a Manila newspaper said Saturday. Tempo newspaper quoted a mortuary spokesman as saying the wooden coffin of Carmen Agustin, who died of bone cancer in 1974, had decayed but her body and clothes had not. It said the woman was still holding her wooden rosary beads with a big cross when exhumed Friday in Cebu city, about 560 kilometres south east of Manila.

Naked thief used oil trick to escape

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — The people of the town of Sakrand have finally caught up with an accused thief who plied his trade in the nude and oiled his body to slip out of the hands of anyone who tried to catch him. The Star newspaper of Karachi reported in its Friday edition that a thief had been robbing houses in the town of Sakrand, about 320 kilometres north east of Karachi. The unidentified man oiled his body in case anyone tried to catch him. The man's luck, according to the Star, ran out when he was observed entering a house and local residents surrounded the building. The man was unable to evade the cordon of residents and he was turned over to police, the paper said.

French surrogate mother gives birth to a girl

PARIS (R) — News of France's first commercial surrogate mother broke when a hospital spokesman revealed the mother had given birth to a baby daughter. Andre Senegas, head of the Clementine Maternity Home in the south west city of Montpellier, told Reuters Patricia Lavisse gave birth there two weeks ago. He gave no reason for the delay in announcing the birth. Lavisse, 31, heads a "rent-a-womb" club, the Storks, a group of 50 would-be surrogate mothers. The club said she had been given 50,000 francs (\$5,000) and a diamond pendant by an anonymous French couple. Senegas said Lavisse, who comes from Le Havre in northern France, had chosen the Montpellier Maternity Home because of an obstetrician sympathetic to the Storks practices there.

Only 21 per cent of U.S. women delay sex until marriage

WASHINGTON (AP) — Only 21 per cent of U.S. women now wait until marriage to begin sexual activity, a decline from 48 per cent a generation ago, new U.S. government statistics have indicated. The decline in virginity at marriage was reported as part of the national survey of family growth, a study of childbearing, contraceptive practices and maternal health conducted in 1982 by the National Centre for Health Statistics. The statistics do not include figures for men because the survey is designed to analyse fertility and childbearing, and thus seeks information only from women in the childbearing ages of 15 to 44, explained Marjorie C. Horn. "The proportion of women who delayed sexual intercourse until marriage declined from 48 per cent among women marrying during the period 1960-64, to 21 per cent among women marrying in the years 1975-79," the authors wrote.

Carter, Ford support test ban talks

ATLANTA (Agencies) — Former Presidents Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford have issued a bipartisan call for the Reagan administration to negotiate with the Soviet Union on banning all nuclear weapons tests.

Their call at a superpower relations symposium here followed a statement by Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin that Moscow had been trying to get Washington to agree to such discussions for years.

"We are prepared to resume negotiations tomorrow," the Soviet envoy told the gathering.

Mr. Dobrynin, Mr. Carter and Mr. Ford are taking part in a two-day meeting of international military and political experts on how

to improve relations between the superpowers and address regional conflicts throughout the world.

Current agreements prohibit above-ground nuclear tests by the superpowers and limit the size of underground blasts.

Mr. Ford told a news conference: "I believe very firmly that a comprehensive test ban treaty, if properly negotiated, is in the interest of the United States and other nations..."

Mr. Carter said a step-by-step process could be negotiated for lowering and finally eliminating the test ban threshold.

The consultation on international security and arms control sponsored by Mr. Carter's Emory University Policy Centre

and hosted by Mr. Carter and Mr. Ford, includes officials of five U.S. administrations, Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin and representatives of eight other nations.

On Friday, the first day of public discussions following three days of closed-door meetings, Mr. Carter and Mr. Ford both said the United States should continue to adhere to the provisions of the unratified SALT II treaty.

Mr. Carter said he would "hesitate to see our country be the one in direct violation of the SALT II treaty."

Both of the former U.S. presidents said they would be willing to use their influence to work toward a new comprehensive treaty.

Chinese party leader arrives in Australia

PERTH (R) — Chinese Communist Party chief Hu Yaobang arrived in Perth Saturday to start a 12-day South Pacific tour.

Mr. Hu and his 32-member delegation were met at the airport by Prime Minister Bob Hawke.

Mr. Hu said in a brief arrival statement he had come with the aim of "deepening understanding, enhancing friendship, expanding cooperation and maintaining peace."

He was welcomed by more than

100 Perth Chinese and left the airport with Mr. Hawke in a 1958 Rolls-Royce.

Mr. Hawke will personally take Mr. Hu on a flying visit to an iron ore deposit in north-west Australia Sunday before travelling on to the federal capital, Canberra.

The main thrust of bilateral talks will be closer Sino-Australian trade and agricultural links, but the two men are also expected to discuss international issues.

Filipino rebels claim to match government troops in 5 years

MANILA, Philippines (AP) — Communist guerrillas on the embattled southern island of Mindanao held an unprecedented news conference and claimed they could match government forces in three to five years.

Seven local leaders of the National Democratic Front (NDF), all using fictitious names and three of them wearing masks, met with six journalists earlier this week somewhere on Mindanao's Zamboanga peninsula.

A respected Filipino reporter, who asked not to be identified, provided the Associated Press an account of the meeting Saturday, along with materials from a "press kit" handed out by the rebel leaders.

According to his account of the day-long session, the rebels said they would be able to seize big towns and cities, wipe out large government forces and inspire "popular uprising and insurrections" before the end of the 1980s.

In a printed summary of their prospects, the rebels said the revolution could "rapidly accelerate" with changing conditions in this country that is undergoing its worst economic crisis since World War II.

The rebels also announced plans to work out a formal alliance with the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), a Muslim separatist group which has battled the government since the early 1970s.

The rebels also announced they have organized into the country's first regional NDF council to guide armed and political activity on Mindanao. Similar councils are to be set up nationally and in other regions, the leaders said.

The NDF claims to represent several organizations, including some non-Communist groups, who want to overthrow President Ferdinand Marcos, cut ties with the United States, nationalize big industries and create a coalition government to include peasants and workers.

The rebels claimed influence over 700 towns and cities and 10,000 rural villages with an organized mass base of 500,000 or one out of 10 Filipinos.

5 die in Sri Lankan clashes

COLOMBO (R) — At least five people have been killed in clashes between Muslims and Tamils in Sri Lanka's troubled eastern province, police said Saturday.

They said more than 50 homes were set ablaze in the fighting Friday.

The clashes between the two minority communities erupted four days after separatist guerrillas shot dead three Muslims — two of them while they were praying in a Mosque — in the north western Mannar district.

Police said shops closed and residents in most towns of the district protested against the killings. White flags were flown at homes and business places while residents demonstrated in the streets against the guerrillas, who are fighting to set up a separate Tamil state in northern and eastern areas, they said.

Police said rioting erupted Friday when some Muslims attacked the eastern province town of Karativu, known to give shelter to guerrillas.

A senior police officer in Batticaloa town told Reuters four Tamils and one Muslim were among those killed.

He could not give details about the number of injured or those involved in the attacks.

He said the area was tense Friday but was now quiet. Shops remained closed Saturday.

Tamils make up nearly 13 per cent of Sri Lanka's 15 million population and live mostly in northern areas while Muslims form seven per cent, most living in the eastern province.

A guerrilla group called the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) Saturday put up posters in Jaffna claiming responsibility for attacks on the police station and municipal council office in the northern province capital of Jaffna on Wednesday.

Three die in Punjab shooting incident

AMRITSAR, India (R) — Three people were killed and three wounded when gunmen opened fire near the Sikh holy city of Amritsar, where security forces took up positions Saturday to prevent trouble during two major festivals.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency reported that the masked attackers struck Friday night in the Kathunagar area, 20 kilometres from Amritsar.

It gave no further details of the incident.

Thousands of police and paramilitary troops in full battle dress patrolled Amritsar and checked the people streaming into the city for the celebrations.

A senior police said no major violence was anticipated following a decision Friday night by the main Sikh party, the Akali Dal, to postpone until June 1 a protest campaign originally due to start Saturday.

Party Secretary Gurdev Singh

told reporters the postponement showed the party's goodwill in response to major concessions announced by the government. These included the setting up of a judicial inquiry into anti-Sikh riots triggered by the assassination of Indira Gandhi by Sikh bodyguards last November.

The party said, however, it would go ahead with the campaign if other demands were not met. These include a relief fund to support Sikhs widowed or orphaned in the riots and the families of those killed in an army attack on the Golden Temple in Amritsar last year.

The temple, Sikhdom's holiest shrine, was stormed by troops on June 6 to root out extremists fighting for a Sikh state.

The Akali Dal has also demanded the release of all jailed Sikhs and a pardon for several hundred Sikh soldiers who mutinied after the temple operation.

Discovery orbits earth after delays

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (Agencies) — The U.S. space shuttle Discovery was finally in orbit Saturday after months of delays and a U.S. senator and the six other crew members appeared to be adjusting well to life without gravity.

Business came first on the fourth flight of Discovery. A few hours after the winged spacecraft reached orbit, crewman Charlie Walker activated an experimental machine he will use to make exotic medicines.

Walker and his bosses at the McDonnell Douglas Co., which built the multimillion-dollar machine, were delighted it worked since it had a slow leak on Thursday.

"We're off and running," Mr. Walker said after he activated the continuous flow electrophoresis system (CFES).

The crew also deployed a

\$35-million satellite for Telsat of Canada, a communications company. The crew is scheduled to deliver a second communications satellite Sunday that will be used by the U.S. Defence Department.

The humans, too, were reported to be working well. Physician Rhea Seddon used an ultra-sound device to examine the hearts of three crewmembers, and she said: "All three look good."

"It just proves our hearts are in the right place," said mission Specialist Jeffrey Hoffman.

Another subject for the heart tests was Senator Jake Garn of Utah, who is on the flight as an observer. He chairs a committee which oversees the space agency's budget.

During his first day in space Sen. Garn was heard speaking only once — a perfunctory reply to a call from earth — prompting reporters to say he had set a record

for silence by a U.S. politician.

"We really don't expect to hear much from payload specialists," flight director Cleon Laceyfield said when asked why payload specialist Garn was uncharacteristically silent.

All of Discovery's astronauts were relatively quiet on their first five days in orbit, sticking mainly to brief, routine exchanges with ground controllers.

Sen. Garn, however, was contributing other sounds. In exchange for his trip, the 52-year-old Republican was fitted with tiny microphones on his body to record the sounds of his intestines as they adapt to the weightlessness of space.

Medical experts hope an analysis of the sounds will reveal more about space sickness, which has hit almost half the people who have flown in space.

Peruvian police brace for sabotage during elections

LIMA, Peru (AP) — Police say Shining Path guerrillas rebels chopped fingers off several peasants in the remote Andes as a warning to them not to vote in Sunday's presidential election.

Authorities said tens of thousands of police and soldiers had been ordered to guard polling places and power stations in case the Maoist-oriented insurgents try to disrupt the balloting.

Peruvians also will elect two vice presidents, 60 senators and 140 congressmen, all for five-year terms. The constitution bars President Fernando Belaunde Terry from running for a second term.

Favoured to win the election is the candidate of the Social Democratic Aprista Party, formerly called the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance. Polls ind-

icate he may receive more than 40 per cent of the vote to 19 per cent for Alfonso Barrantes the Marxist mayor of Lima and united left nominee.

Other presidential candidates include Javier Bedoya Reyes, a centre-right former mayor of Lima, and Javier Alva Orlandini of Popular Action, Mr. Belaunde's party.

None of the nine presidential candidates was expected to receive more than the 50 per cent majority that the constitution requires for election. In that case a run-off would be held in June between the two top vote-getters.

The rebels, who have attacked officials and peasants in the Andes and sabotaged transportation and power facilities in a bid to set up a

Marxist state, have denounced the election as a "bourgeois tool."

On Thursday, police and witnesses in Ayacucho, 338 kilometres south east of Lima and in the heart of the guerrilla zone, said rebels cut off some fingers of at least five peasants as a warning not to vote.

Shining Path guerrillas have been blamed for more than 4,000 deaths in more than four years of fighting.

On Friday, a member of the Aprista Party, Alfonso Ramos, was beaten and stoned to death by members of the United Left, a coalition of eight Marxist parties.

Interior Minister Oscar Brush said Mr. Ramos was killed after a fight between the political rivals began when Aprista workers put

up posters in the Lima working-class neighbourhood of San Martin de Porras.

In an unusual "message to the nation," the head of the armed forces, Air Force Gen. Cesar Enrique Pradel, said Friday that the military had "taken all the necessary measures to ensure the voters their freedom to vote. Voters will be able to go to the polls in an atmosphere of order and security." He did not elaborate.

After two months, the campaign season with its rallies and meetings ended at midnight Thursday. But candidates kept up a barrage of radio, television and newspaper advertisements to try to persuade Peru's 8.2-million voters to choose them for office. Peru's population is 19.5 million.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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THE TALE OF THE TEN OF SPADES

DEAR READERS: We have had many requests over the years for those hands we consider to be our favorites. That makes quite a list. For the time being, therefore, we are devoting the Sunday column to a series of famous hands. At the end of the series we will go back to our weekly question and answer column.

North-South vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH		EAST	
♠ Q54	♠ 87	♠ QJ1087	♠ J982
♥ 532	♥ 1053	♥ 4	♥ 72
♦ J963	♦ 85	♦ AK102	♦ AQ7
♣ AK98	♣ 85	♣ AKQJ6	

The bidding:
South West North East
2 ♠ Pass 2 NT Pass
3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
5 ♠ Pass 6 ♠ Pass
Opening lead: King of ♣.

The Ten of Spades was obviously used to the better things in life. He sat by the side of the pool and sipped at a mint julep as he reminisced with some old friends.

"It was a strange hand," he mused. "We were going to make our contract if I won a trick and, as it developed, we would also make it if I did not."

"To start matters off, I found myself in the unusual position of being one of the lowest cards South held. Naturally, he opened the bidding with two clubs and received a

negative response of two no trump. He introduced his second suit and, after North took a preference to clubs, he went on to game.

"West led the king of hearts and East signaled with the queen. West dutifully continued with a low heart and declarer wisely took the precaution of ruffing high. He led his low trump to the table's nine and ruffed another heart to strip that suit from dummy. Now declarer cashed a high trump.

"Had either defender failed to follow, declarer would have had to rely on something good happening in spades or a successful finesse of the diamond queen. But when both defenders followed to the second trump, the hand became a cinch.

"Declarer continued by cashing the king-queen of spades. Had the knave dropped, he would have used the 10 to sluff a diamond from the table, conceded a diamond and ruffed a diamond for his contract. When the dastard did not appear, declarer led a low spade from the board. Had East followed low, I would have been fished. Should I win, declarer has his diamond discard. If West captures me with his jack, he is end played. When East showed out, declarer led me and allowed West to capture me with his jack as a diamond was sluffed from dummy. West was forced either to lead a diamond into declarer's A-Q, or else yield a ruff-sluff by leading a heart. Either way the contract was safe.

"This hand occurred in a major team championship. At the other table the declarer did not appreciate the niceties of the end position. He ruffed me in dummy and led a diamond, but when East alertly inserted the eight of diamonds, declarer had to lose two diamond tricks for down one."